

The Enterprise.

VOL. 6.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

NO. 14.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
5:56 A. M. Daily.	
7:27 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	
9:12 A. M. Daily.	
12:19 P. M. Daily.	
3:55 P. M. Daily except Sunday.	
6:57 P. M. Daily.	
SOUTH.	
6:45 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	
7:23 A. M. Daily.	
11:13 A. M. Daily.	
4:06 P. M. Daily except Sunday.	
7:04 P. M. Daily.	
12:20 A. M. Sundays Only.	

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

Change of Time Which Went Into Effect February 5th, 1900.

Cars leave Holy Cross.
6:49, 7:13, 7:37, 8:01, 8:16 A. M.
and every 15 minutes thereafter until
3:31 P. M., 3:45, 4:01, 4:17, 4:33, 4:49, 5:06, 5:21
and every 15 minutes thereafter until
7:51 P. M., 8:09, 8:21, 8:39, 8:51, 9:09, 9:25, 9:49,
10:21, 10:53, 11:25.
All cars run direct through to new Ferry Depot.
First car leaves Station 8:32 A. M., and
every 15 minutes thereafter until 6:10 P. M.
Time cards can be obtained by applying to
conductors or office at 30th St.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sun-
days, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open
7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.	
From the North.	A. M. P. M.
" " " " " "	7:45 4:15
" " " " " "	11:30 7:00

MAIL CLOSURES.

A. M. P. M.	
North.	8:00 12:30
South.	7:00

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every
Sunday in Grace Church. Morning ser-
vice at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at
7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See
local column.

MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every
Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen
of the World, meets every Wednesday
evening at Journeymen Butchers'
Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen
Butchers' Protective and Benevo-
lent Association, will meet every
Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen
Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Buck.	Redwood City
TREASURER	
F. P. Chamberlain.	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
F. M. Granger.	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Bullock.	Redwood City
ASSASSOR	
C. D. Hayward.	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER	
M. H. Thompson.	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield.	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker.	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Ella M. Tilton.	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Jas. Crowe.	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
W. B. Gilbert.	Redwood City

WANTS MORE TERRITORY.

Russish Said to Be Negotiating for Three
Provinces of China.

London.—"Strong evidence exists,"
says the Shanghai correspondent of the
Morning Post, "that negotiations are
on foot between China and Russia with
regard to the cession of three eastern
provinces."

The Daily News publishes the fol-
lowing from its Shanghai correspond-
ent: "Sheng, the Taotai, has received
a telegram from Li Hung Chang saying
that Russian representatives in Man-
churia presented to Tseng Chi, the
Tartar General at Shengkin, nine peace
conditions, restoring Manchuria to
China, but giving Russia absolute con-
trol of the province, she undertaking
in case of war to support China."

"As Tseng Chi rejected these condi-
tions, Li Hung Chang ordered Cho Hai
Pau, the new Tartar General at Hailung
Kang, to undertake the negotiations."

New York.—A cable to the Herald
from Shanghai says Russia is secretly
offering the following terms in regard
to Manchuria: No money compensa-
tion to be demanded for losses in Man-
churia; Manchuria is to be restored to
China and the official power is to be
Chinese; Russian officers are to admin-
ister Manchuria, with power to receive
all war materials, forts, etc. No army
forces or arsenals are to be allowed in
Manchuria, the Chinese to allow suffi-
cient Russian forces to remain for the
protection of the Russian railways. These
terms are refused by the Tartar
General Tseng Chi.

Li Hung Chang is urging the ap-
pointment of a pro-Russian Commis-
sioner who will accept the proffered
terms, and he has requested the execu-
tion of General Tseng Chi, who was the
instigator of the attack on the Russian
frontier.

It is not a question so far as profit is
concerned how much a pig will weigh
when marketed, as it is how much it
cost.

TELEGRAPHIC RESUME

Things That Have Happened All Over the Country

MENTIONED IN THESE PARAGRAPHS.

Selections That Will Greatly Interest
Our Readers Both Old
and Young.

The Vossische Zeitung announces
that Emperor William has offered King
Edward VII the dignity of Admiral of
the German navy.

It is reliably asserted that Chile has
made new peaceful propositions to
Bolivia and that Bolivia is disposed to
accept them.

Secretary Gage has sent to the House
a full statement of the indebtedness in-
curred by the annexation of Hawaii,
with a request for an appropriation to
pay, aggregating \$3,447,545.

The House Committee on Invalid
Pensions reported favorably the Miers
bill for the creation of a court of ap-
peals for the final adjudication of pen-
sion cases. The measure is strongly
urged by the Grand Army of the Re-
public.

The Town Council of Kiel, Germany,
has rejected the plan of Herr Krupp to
build two immense docks adjoining the
Krupp Ship-building Works at Kiel, as
the Chamber of Commerce and the Na-
tional Society had objected on the
ground that the project would obstruct
the harbor.

A special from London says: The
biography of Bret Harte with an intro-
duction by himself, is announced by T.
E. Pemberton. Harte lives a retired
life in a big residential hotel at Lan-
caster Gate. He rarely goes into so-
ciety of any kind and never leaves Lon-
don. His sole recreation is walking in
Kensington Gardens.

The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph
says: It can be stated on the highest
authority that the story of the absorp-
tion of the Pressed Steel Car Company
by the Carnegie interests is entirely
without foundation. The relations
between the two companies at present
are of the most intimate character, the
Carnegie Company having practically
the command of the supply of raw ma-
terial to the Pressed Steel Car Com-
pany, but no union of interests has
taken place, nor is any such thing con-
templated.

A dispatch says: Theodore Roosevelt
is becoming a butt of ridicule owing to
the fertile imaginations of correspond-
ents in Denver, who are working over-
time grinding out romantic tales pur-
porting to be chronicles of the Govern-
or's adventures. These reports are
furnished daily, with all elaboration,
but not one story is true, according to
the manager of the telephone line from
Meeker to Rifle, the railroad point
where the first telegraph connection is
obtained.

A report from Captain Cooper, com-
manding the battleship Iowa, the flag-
ship of the Pacific squadron, notes a
great reduction in the speed of the ves-
sel, owing to a foul bottom. The Iowa
went into dry dock last May, nearly
eight months ago, and on her recent
cruise down the Pacific Coast showed a
falling off of nearly 5 per cent in her
regulation speed. Captain Cooper
urges that the vessel should be docked
for a thorough cleaning and painting at
the earliest possible moment, and as
the Iowa has just arrived from her
southern cruise it is probable that his
request will be complied with imme-
diately. The experience with the
Iowa is regarded as an argument for
seathed battleships.

The House Committee on Foreign
Affairs acted favorably in the bill of
Representative Jenkins of Wisconsin,
to regulate the coming of Chinese into
this country, and making more effective
the present exclusion laws. The bill
makes stringent provisions to prevent
the bringing of Chinese across the
border. One of the provisions of the
bill is that if any Chinese shall enter
the United States clandestinely or
without permission he shall be de-
ported to China, even though he might
have applied for such privilege in the
manner provided by law. Another
provision requires masters of vessels to
give a bond of \$500 for a Chinese not
entitled to enter and who comes tem-
porarily, which bond remains alive
until the Chinese returns to China.
The bill also revises the court practice
so that conviction of Chinese illegally
in the country is expedited.

Filipino Prisoners Exiled to Guam.
Washington.—A cablegram received
at the Navy Department from Admiral
Remy at Manila announces the de-
parture of the ship Solace for Guam
with ten Filipino political prisoners,
deported by order of General Mac-
Arthur and charged with having agi-
tated the movements in the Philip-
pines.

Popular Vote for Senators.
Salem, Or.—The Senate has passed
a bill providing that the people shall
be given the right to express by ballot
at the regular State elections their
choice for United States Senator.

TO PROTECT MANUFACTURER.

Bill Introduced Providing That All
Goods Be Stamped.

Sacramento.—Burnett of San Fran-
cisco offered a bill in the Senate aimed
at the protection of the manufacturing
interests. It requires that every article
made in the State shall be stamped
with the name and address of the man-
ufacturer, and the person selling the
same is required to display the mark
of the maker. Where it is impossible
to stamp the manufactured article, the
marking of the package containing it
shall be deemed sufficient. Failure to
comply with the provisions of the bill
and fraud in marking manufactured
articles are made misdemeanors pun-
ishable with a fine of not less than \$50
nor more than \$500, and imprisonment
for not less than twenty nor more than
ninety days.

Senator Lukens presented the amend-
ment to section 40 of the Political Code
relating to the powers of Boards of Su-
pervisors to impose license taxes, de-
sired by the commercial travelers. The
new section reads as follows: "No
license can be collected nor any penalty
for the non-payment thereof enforced
against any commercial traveler whose
business is limited to the goods, wares
and merchandise sold or dealt in this
State at wholesale. No license can be
collected or penalty for the non-pay-
ment thereof enforced against any com-
mercial traveler selling goods, wares or
merchandise from another or foreign
state."

Nutt of San Diego introduced a bill
providing for the submission at and
enactment of ordinances by the direct
vote of the qualified voters of coun-
ties, cities and towns. The bill pro-
vides that whenever 5 per cent of the
voters, basing the calculation upon
the previous election, shall petition for
the passage of an ordinance, which shall
be set forth in the petition, the ques-
tion of the ratification or rejection of
the ordinance shall be submitted to
the people. Permission is given for
the consolidation of precincts and the
reduction of the number of election
officers in order to lessen the cost of
elections. Provision for the repeal of
any ordinance adopted in this manner
is also made. A petition of the usual
size and a majority vote against the
measure is required.

THE LAWSON CUP DEFENDER.

An Idea Given of Her Dimensions and
Line of Construction.

Boston.—The Herald makes public
the dimensions of the Lawson cup de-
fender. The figures are as follows:
Her extreme beam is 24 feet, which is
2 3/4 inches narrower than the Colum-
bia, and her draught is just the same
as that of the Columbia; her water
line length is 90 feet and 140 feet 6
inches over all. The forward overhang
is 26 feet, and the after overhang is 24
feet 6 inches. In the shape of the
longitudinal section, except that the
center of lateral resistance is three feet
farther aft than it is in the Columbia,
the boats are very much alike. In area
of lateral plans Crowninshield has
made a gain over the Columbia, having
about fifty feet less. The center of
lateral resistance in the Columbia is
fifty-one feet, while in the Lawson boat
it is fifty-four feet abaft the face of the
stem at the load water line. In the
midship sections of both boats there is
great similarity. Each has a sharp
dead rise, and except that the bilge
in the Lawson boat drops a little below
that of the Columbia, thus showing
that she has more stability of form to
the section than the defender of 1899,
the boats in regard to this all-impor-
tant factor of the greatest transverse
sections are very close, as is shown by
the area of the midship sections, which
are as follows:
Columbia, 120.05 square feet; Law-
son boat, 125 square feet. So far as
stability of form of the section goes,
the Lawson boat has the greater of the two.
In the matter of displacement again
is seen an almost dead, flat amount,
to-wit, about 145 tons for each.

Insurance Policy Contest.
A Company Refuses to Pay Because the
Man Was Sick at Time of Contract.

New York.—The Mutual Life Insur-
ance Company refuses to pay the \$240,-
000 policy on the life of James C. Pear-
son, president of the Pearson Nail
Company of Boston, who died January
10th, two days after the policy was
issued. Pearson's heirs will probably
sue the company, which does not for a
moment intimate that any fraud was
intended.

At the time of the application three
physicians examined Pearson and pro-
nounced him an excellent risk. His
financial status was investigated and
found perfectly satisfactory. The
policy was prepared and held awaiting
the payment of the first premium.
Notice was sent to Pearson and January
8th his lawyer appeared, made the de-
ment and secured the policy. Two days
later Pearson died after an operation
for appendicitis.

Investigation showed that on the day
of the delivery of the notice to Pear-
son's lawyer the doctors had decided
that an operation was necessary to save
Pearson's life. The company does not
believe Pearson even knew his lawyer
made the payment. The payment will
be refused on the grounds that the
policy was issued when the "risk" was
not in good health in alleged violation
of the contract.

TO RECLAIM LANDS.

Two Measures of Interest to the West are Introduced in House.

PLAN TO PROVIDE RESERVOIRS.

Price to Be Charged Against the Bene-
fited Area—Mondell Proposes to
Have Sales Begun at Once.

Washington.—Two bills have been
introduced in the House looking toward
the irrigation of arid lands by Govern-
ment enterprise. One was by Newlands
of Nevada, and the other was by Mon-
dell of Wyoming. The one introduced
by Newlands is indorsed by the Na-
tional Irrigation Association, and is
looked upon with favor by many mem-
bers of Congress, though it is hardly
likely that it will receive any consid-
eration except in committee during this
session.

Its provisions are as follows: All
the moneys received from the sale and
disposal of the public lands in the arid
and semi-arid regions, excepting those
set apart for agricultural and mining
colleges, shall form a special fund for
reclamation works. The Secretary of
the Interior is authorized to make plans
for storage works, and to withdraw
from entry lands which it is proposed to
irrigate, and he is authorized to enter
into contracts for the construction of
such storage works, payable out of the
arid land reclamation fund.

Upon the completion of each irriga-
tion project its total cost is to be ascer-
tained and divided pro rata per acre of
the lands to be irrigated, and such
amount shall be charged against the
lands as the cost of the water right.
The lands are to be subjected to home-
stead entry, each entry to be limited to
eighty acres, and the water right is to
be paid for in annual payments extend-
ing over ten years. All moneys re-
ceived from the sale of water rights are
to go into the reclamation districts.

The purpose of this bill is to meet
the objection urged against a general
scheme of reclamation, which is that it
taxes the East for the purpose of West-
ern improvements. Under this scheme
the sales of the lands in the West con-
stitute the fund for reclamation. Last
year the sales of public lands in the
arid and semi-arid regions aggregated
\$4,000,000.

Mondell's bill directs the Secretary
of the Interior to make surveys under
the supervision of the Director of the
Geological Survey and to estimate the
probable cost of a comprehensive plan
of water storage in the arid and semi-
arid states. It is proposed to ascertain
the amount of water that now runs to
waste during floods which may be avail-
able for irrigation purposes by the di-
version of streams.

At least one detailed examination,
estimate and report is to be made on
the irrigation scheme in each state. If
the Secretary of the Interior believes
artesian wells more feasible than the
storage of flood waters he is authorized
to sink experimental wells in each
state. He is required to report the re-
sult of the work not later than January,
1902, and \$200,000 is appropriated by
the bill to do the work.

PROSPECT OF EXTRA SESSION.

Words of President McKinley Cause
Much Comment Among Senators.

Washington.—The brief recom-
mendation in the message of the Presi-
dent to the Senate, urging immediate legis-
lation in the interest of the Filipinos,
caused great surprise among Senators
and occasioned speculation upon the
probability of an extra session of Con-
gress immediately after March 4th.
Senators generally say they have no
intimation from the White House that
a special session of Congress may be
desirable, but they unite as one man
in saying that no Philippine legislation
is possible during the remaining five
weeks of the present session.

The short Spooner bill, vesting all
power for the government of the Philip-
pines archipelago in the President, is
the only Filipino general bill. It is
believed that whenever an earnest effort
is made to secure legislation bearing
upon this subject much time will be
required. Some Senators also express
the opinion that legislation may be
necessary in connection with the Cuban
situation, and while there are differ-
ences of opinion as to this necessity,
all agree that if such action should be-
come necessary it would be impossible
to secure it at this session.

Curzon in Fear of Another Famine.

London.—The Secretary of State for
India has received the following dis-
patch from the Viceroy, Baron Curzon,
of Kedleston: "A grave condition of
affairs exist in Guzerat, the Deccan and
the Carnatic districts of Bombay, owing
to the early cessation of the monsoon
in September and the absence of rain.
Heavy relief expenditure is estimated
for the coming fiscal year. The affected
area also includes Badowsa and a part
of Hyderabad."

Generally the longer a hog is kept
the greater the likelihood of loss from
disease or accident; there is also an
increased risk in wintering.

OF INTEREST TO PACIFIC COAST

Measures Permitting Brandy to Be Made
From Cherries and Figs Passes Senate.

Washington.—Senator Perkins has
secured passage by unanimous consent
of a bill amending section 3255 of the
Revised Statutes, specifying the fruits
from which brandy may be distilled.
His amendment includes cherries and
figs among these fruits, and is designed
to satisfy numerous horticulturists in
California who have asked for such
action. Another item of importance to
California that went through the Senate
was an appropriation of \$75,000 for an
Indian school building at Riverside.
This was placed in the Indian approp-
riation bill by the committee at the
instance of the California Senator and
was agreed to while Senator Perkins
was in the chair. The Postoffice De-
partment entered into a contract with
Henry C. Strong of Ketchikan, Alaska,
to carry the United States mails from
Ketchikan, supplying the offices of
Metlakatla, Sea Level, Revilla, Lor-
ing, Dolomi, Chomly, Grindall and
Kasaan, returning to Ketchikan. This
is a service of once a week, running
from March 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902,
at \$4335 a year.

The following postoffice changes are
announced: Postoffices discontinued—
California, San Pasqual, San Diego
county, replaced by rural free de-
livery; Gibsonville, Sierra county,
mail to Eclipse. Pike, Sierra county,
mail to Camptonville.

Arizona—Storm, Yavapai county;
Crittenden, Santa Cruz county.

Star service discontinued: Califor-
nia—Columbia to Star. Hawaii—
Hanalei to Kahuku.

Star service established: Nevada—
Wells to O'Neill once a week.

Potomasters commissioned: Califor-
nia—William E. Snell, West Satecioy.

Dr. E. P. Frer has been appointed
pension examiner surgeon at Monte-
sana, Wash.

George H. Fay has been awarded the
contract for hot water and hot air
plants for the quarantine station at
San Francisco at \$1855.

W. J. Smith, second assistant keeper
of the light station at Point Arena, has
been promoted to first assistant keeper
at Farallone.

John Armquist has been appointed
keeper at the light station at Marshfield
Range, Or.

ALASKAN CANNERS PROTEST.

Government Order That They Maintain
Hatcheries Said to Be Unreasonable.

Tacoma, Wash.—The owners of sal-
mon canneries in Alaska are joining in
a petition to the Treasury Department
requesting that the Government cancel
its order of last year requiring each
cannery in Alaska to operate a fish
hatchery which shall produce nearly
four times as many fish as it cans.

Aaron G. Lehmann of San Francisco
who is interested in two canneries on
Lynn canal, is taking an active part in
the petition to the Government. "The
Treasury Department is laying its
hands very heavily on the Alaskan
packers, and there will have to be
some let up or there will be disaster,"
he says. "Last year an order was issued
that all salmon canners in Alaska
should arrange to propagate at least
four times the number of fish that
were in their plants. That means that
the cannery men will have to establish
and maintain hatcheries, and this they
are not able to do. It would take at
least \$12,000 or \$15,000 every year to
operate a hatchery of the capacity re-
quired. Take from the profits of a
single cannery every year \$12,000, and
you will find that the owner will come
out at the small end of the horn. We
are now taxed by the Government
4 cents a case on our output, and this
is enough. It is all we can stand, and
if any more is forced upon us we will
have to quit business."

STORY OF QUEEN'S ILLNESS.

Medical Journal Gives an Authoritative
Account of Her Illness.

London.—The British Medical
Journal publishes an authoritative ac-
count of the last illness of Queen Vic-
toria. It says the Queen's health for a
year had been failing, with symptoms
mainly of a dyspeptic kind, accom-
panied by impaired nutrition and
periods of insomnia, and later there
were slight transitory attacks of
aphasia. In the general arterial system
there were remarkably few signs of age.
After alluding to the symptoms of
somnolence increasing the cerebral ex-
haustion which her majesty's strong
will enabled her to hide from momen-
tary visitors, the Medical Journal con-
firms the information, saying that her
mental confusion became more marked
and a slight fluttering was observed in
the right side of the face.
Thenceforward aphasia and facial
paralysis became permanent. It is im-
portant to note, the Medical Journal
adds, that notwithstanding the great
bodily weakness and cerebral exhaus-
tion, the heart's action was steadily
maintained to the last. The pulse was
always regular and the temperature
normal. In the last few hours paral-
ysis of the pulmonary nerves set in.
Beyond a slight facial fluttering, there
never was any motor paralysis.

Will Not Buy a Cuban Dock.

Washington.—The naval board,
headed by Judge Advocate General
Lemley, appointed to decide upon the
desirability of purchasing the large
floating steel dry dock in Havana har-
bor from the Government of Spain, re-
ports against the purchase of the dock.
Secretary Long has approved his recom-
mendation.

Will Not Print Filipino Petition.

Washington.—The Senate Committee
on the Philippines decided to report
favorably the bill providing for the
maintenance of a soldiers' library at
Manila. The resolution introduced by
Teller providing for the printing of the
Filipino petition presented to the Sen-
ate by him was considered and an ad-
verse report ordered upon it.

A Budget of Roosevelt Stories.

Twenty excellent stories and anec-
dotes of Theodore Roosevelt, never be-
fore printed, and told anonymously by
the "intimates" and closest friends of
the Vice-President-elect, will be pub-
lished in the next issue of The Ladies'
Home Journal.

The Increase of Commercial Activity

in the relation of America with foreign
countries, especially in the Western
Hemisphere, is illustrated by the un-
usual and prevalent demand among
American young men and women for
instruction in Spanish. This demand
will be met by the Chautauqua summer
schools in the so-called Pan-American
courses, designed to offer instruction
in elementary Spanish, in advanced
Spanish, and in certain commercial
courses in which writing of business
letters in Spanish and the usages of
South American commerce will be
taught. There are also to be courses
in English for Spanish-speaking stu-
dents, and it is thought a number of
South American visitors to the Ex-
position may make their headquarters
at Chautauqua during the next season.

good news

We have just received a large shipment of the famous

Cyrus Noble whiskey.

This brand is the most popular American whiskey in the

world.

It is a pure, old honest pro-

duct.

It is distilled from selected

grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant

combined.

It is absolutely pure.

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,

South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store

San Mateo County that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;

Boots and Shoes;

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods;

Crockery and Agate Ware;

Hats and Caps,

SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call

and be Convinced.

M. F. HEALEY,

Hay, Grain and Feed. ++ ++

Wood and Coal. ++ ++ ++

Lumber Yard

</

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

One of the Sultan's greatest troubles is that he can't marry a rich American girl.

Marie Corelli got \$42,500 for her latest book, so she can't be blamed so much, after all, for writing it.

The man who advertised for a wife "right off" must have received applicants who didn't have time to get their hats on straight.

It is pretty hard to get away with the average American youth, a fact, however, that does not make kidnapping him any the less reprehensible.

There may, after all, have been an excuse for those West Point cadets who went into the hazing business. They say they were fed on prunes.

If Mark Twain's theory that lying is the resource of primitive intelligence is true the world is not so far from primitive times as it is generally supposed.

Emperor William of Germany has sent to Queen Wilhelmina a bottle of water from the River Jordan with which to baptize her future heirs. William has some failures, but no one can accuse him of being late at a baptism.

The dealers testify that Count Castellane got a rake-off on all the bric-a-brac purchased by his wife's money. This undoubtedly accounts for the exorbitant prices. People who dance with titles must pay the bric-a-brac dealers.

Some idea of the diversity of conditions in the State of Texas may be gained from the fact that there was held within its borders a few years ago, at nearly the same date, a drainage conference and an irrigation convention. One was at Galveston and the other at San Antonio. Some persons were thus studying means of lessening the amount of water over a large area, while others sought to increase it, or rather to make its supply for agricultural purposes more regular.

The establishment of an American bank at Calcutta, backed by abundant capital and able business men, is a suggestive incident in the history of India and America. As an illustration of our rapidly growing trade with the East, it is stated that one American house alone, interested in this enterprise, has more than one hundred agents in India, and has at all times merchandise to the value of almost one million dollars in transit. America's part in the business of all oriental countries seems destined henceforth to be a leading one, and to meet the requirements of these new conditions, American banking houses will inevitably follow the cargo and the flag.

The many thousands of busses which travel London's highways are nearing the line of extinction. The American syndicate headed by Charles T. Yerkes, which has projected an underground and surface system of railways for that city, has, it is claimed, succeeded in financing the scheme. American energy will do the rest. With London captured by the American street railway kings, it can be set down for certain that the transit system of that city will be greatly improved. After London realizes the benefits of the push and progressiveness of American transportation methods, it will wonder how it endured its lumbering omnibuses so long. The Americanizing of London is bound to come.

Prof. T. J. J. See, the well-known astronomer in charge of the telescope at the naval observatory in Washington, has been making calculations to ascertain how long it will take the sun to be extinguished and "wander vacant in the rayless space," which, of course, must involve the destruction of mankind by the painless process of freezing to death. That is the professor's theory, which he prefers to the one maintained by some other scientists that the earth's population will be destroyed by fire or collision. Having established the manner of destruction, Prof. See next calculates how long mankind will exist on the earth, and finds it to be 3,000,000 years, after which a darkened, frozen earth will continue to go through the useless routine of revolving around the darkened sun, and the whole solar system "will be bathed in perpetual night." The only cheerful phase of the professor's prediction is the generous limit he allows mankind, and himself, for no one can contradict him now. It is always wise in making predictions of disaster to assign a time as far away as possible. It is comforting to those who are contemporaries of the prophet, and it is safe for him. And yet who shall say that in 3,001,901 A. D. there may not be professors calculating the time when human beings will cease to exist; or that "star-eyed science" will not have advanced so rapidly that our remote posterity, who will never have heard of us, big as we think we are, will not have all the artificial light and heat they need, and thus dispense with the sun entirely except as a center to revolve around?

Each generation which has witnessed the end of a century may have felt as we feel, that its own period was the grandest in the history of the world. Succeeding ages, with the ad-

vantage of a longer perspective, have sometimes modified the verdict, as time may alter our own estimate of the century just closed. In the light of the present, however, no period of the Christian era except the first seems worthy even to be compared with the last hundred years in the richness of its fruition and the extent of its influence on human life. The material progress of the century has been amply set forth. There is not room even to summarize it here. All the modern wonders of electricity, the railroad, the steamship, the daily paper as we know it, most of the machinery which lightens labor, the discovery of anaesthesia, with the miracles of surgery—these and a host of other things occur to every reader. But it is in another direction that we must look for the real significance of the age. It lies in things moral and spiritual and intellectual, rather than in things material. It is in the feeling of pity for the suffering of animals, the growing opposition to war, the better care of the sick and the insane, the changed attitude of the State toward criminals, and the more general feeling of fellowship and brotherhood between man and man. The nineteenth century might well be called the age of compassion. Therein lies its true glory. This is the thing to keep in mind as we step forward into the new year: To remember the Howards and Judsons and Peabodys, the Florence Nightingales and Father Damians whose work is the noblest legacy of the age, and to strive to carry into the new century, and to intensify, the spirit with which they blessed the old.

There is saline solace for persons with feeble heart action in the discovery announced by Profs. Loeb and Lingle of the University of Chicago. If these discoveries prove to be all that is claimed for them a "pinch of salt" will be all that is necessary to stir a sluggish heart to action. As a result of a year's experimentation, these professors have discovered that salt in the blood in certain proportions is the cause of the heart beat. They have found that certain electric currents caused by the salt solution furnish the life-prolonging principle which works upon the auricular and ventricular muscles and keep the heart in motion. It is easy to see that such a discovery, if based upon scientific exactitude, must reveal the secret of the prolongation of life. Indeed it is claimed by Profs. Loeb and Lingle that the salt solution, injected into blood, will renew suspended heart action. What causes the heart to pulsate has been the subject of investigation and speculation on the part of scientists for centuries. We know that the life principle is centered in the "rhythmic action" of the heart. It follows that if the causes of this rhythmic action can be discovered, man will get very near to the secret that has puzzled the philosophers of the ages. It satisfies the average mind to say that the blood causes the heart to "beat," but the scientist goes further than this. He desires to know what is in the blood that causes the heart rhythm. In his experiments Prof. Loeb found that rhythmic contraction can be produced at will in the stripped muscle of the frog by the action of a single salt solution. The scientific something that causes the heart to pulsate is believed to be a sort of electrical current which is set up between two elements in salt—sodium and chlorine. One carries a positive charge of electricity, while the other carries a negative charge. With salt at a dollar a barrel delivered f. o. b. no man ought to sit up nights worrying about his heart action. It is well known that chloride of sodium, or common salt, is the greatest of all preservatives given by nature to man. It is absolutely essential to human existence. It would not be at all strange, therefore, if it should be found to bear some vital relation to the pulsations of the human heart.

She Was Not Born.
Netta was a little girl who lived in a foundling asylum, a place where homeless children without relatives are cared for. A visitor who often came to the asylum had taken a great fancy to Netta. It was the birthday of Muriel, the lady's little girl, and permission was asked for Netta to take tea with Muriel. As it was Muriel's birthday, Netta wished to be very nice to her. At the same time Netta felt she had an advantage over Muriel, for it was not everyone who lived in a foundling hospital. "You were born, Muriel?" she asked. Muriel nodded and smiled. Up went Netta's head a little higher. "It is so common to be born," she said. "I was founded."

Up Boston Way.
"And what," asked the caller in his most ingratiating tones, "what did Santa Claus put in your stocking, my little girl?"
For a moment she looked at him through her diminutive spectacles; then, in a voice of mingled pity and indignation, she said: "We no longer put credence in obsolete tradition; nor was it delicate of you to mention that article of feminine apparel." Gathering up her copy of Ibsen, she hurriedly left the room.—New Lippincott.

Blacksnake a Household Pet.
One of the men employed at the Zoological Gardens in New York has a blacksnake that has the run of his house. It has the reputation of being the best rat-catcher in the entire borough of the Bronx. It is also a family pet.

Any woman can keep an expense account, but only about one woman in a hundred can make it tally with her cash.

Affluence is the dream of every man who is in the employ of others.

Topic Times

Postmaster Wells, of Hagar, Okla., visited the neighboring town of Shawnee and was run down by a man on horseback. Whereupon the local paper remarked complacently that in Shawnee "people have to step lively if they want to avoid being run over."

While New York State is first in point of population, it is seventh in miles of railroad, according to one authority. Illinois, the third in population, is the greatest railroad State, with nearly 11,000 miles of track. Pennsylvania is second, both in population and in railroad tracks.

Millions are to be expended in the work of deepening Boston harbor, the object being to accommodate the biggest ocean steamers. The bottom there is of tenacious clay, studded with huge bowlders, but it is expected that an additional depth of thirty-five feet will be gained by the work contemplated.

The far Northwest has entered into competition with the Mississippi Valley for the wheat trade of the world. A British steamer has loaded wheat at Tacoma for Liverpool via the Suez Canal. The Cape Horn route is shorter, but is less desirable because of the cost and difficulty in procuring coal.

Holiday revelers should take warning by the fate of Edward Cosgrove, of 206 Pine street, Philadelphia, and eschew high stand-up collars if convivially inclined. Cosgrove came home intoxicated, sat down at the foot of the stairs and went to sleep. Next morning he was found dead, strangled by his own collar.

The religious papers devoted to the interests of colored people in the South announce that in future they will not print advertisements which are declared to have the effect of straightening kinky hair or of whitening dark skin. One of the papers declares that "the negro who is not contented with his color is a fool."

A great mending of state tapestries will soon begin in France. The task of filling in all of the worn-out parts of 233 tapestries will be done at the Gobelins establishment. Of these, ninety hardly hold together. The cost will be \$140,000. The work will be spread over twelve years, because there are so few skillful workmen equal to it. The state owns in all 635 tapestries made before the revolution.

Fifteen thousand cannon were used in Italy this year in dissipating hail clouds. A specially prepared gun is employed, and grape growers regard it as an effective weapon. An American consul vouches that hail clouds have often been scattered in this way. In certain localities last summer no hail fell where these guns were used, though in previous seasons heavy losses had been sustained.

Mrs. W. Boyd Steele, of Stephen City, Va., had been missing flour and other things from her pantry. Her husband, who is an amateur photographer, so arranged a camera that if anyone disturbed the flour the photographic plate would be exposed and a snapshot of the thief taken. The Steele family then went calling, and on their return found a very good picture of a neighbor in the act of stealing flour.

It has long been a matter of note that American race horses do not show such speed in England as they have already shown themselves capable of in this country. The theory is now advanced that the trouble lies with the diet rather than with the climate. Accordingly, a California horseman who is shipping a string of horses to England will also ship 100 tons of American hay and put the theory to the test.

D. O. Mills, of New York, has promised the University of California about \$24,000 to defray the expenses of a two-years astronomical expedition from the Lick Observatory to South America or Australia, the object of which is to study the movement of stars in the line of sight. The observatory is already indebted to Mr. Mills for the powerful spectograph with which Prof. Campbell within the last three years has made so many important discoveries in binary stars.

While frequent appeals are being made in the United States for the preservation of forest lands, other countries are giving the timber question serious attention. M. Melard, chief of the French forestry bureau, points out in a report that the consumption of timber in the world is greater than the production of the accessible forests, with the obvious result that the governments must soon take measures to preserve their timber lands. Sweden, Norway, Russia, the United States, Canada and other timber-exporting countries are beginning to feel the scarcity.

Robert Williams, of Dayton, Ohio, claims that he has conquered consumption by leading a nomadic life. Twenty years ago his doctor told him he could not live six months. Then he set out to roam over the country. After all these years of wandering he claims to be cured and has returned to his home. J. W. Vermillion, justice of the peace at Anderson, Ind., was on his way home when he saw one Jack Hevelin, a grown bully, beating a boy. His honor tossed his coat to a bystander, waded into Hevelin, gave him a sound thrashing and brought him to the police station.

Experts sent out by the British South African Company to inquire into the reported find of coal in Rhodesia state that the coal field is situated some 130 miles northwest of Bulawayo, and is known to extend over at least 400 square miles. The seams vary from

five to ten feet in width, and, as the coal lies within forty feet of the surface, it will be worked by means of inclines instead of shafts. The coal in some cases compares favorably with the best Welsh coal. It has been decided to take the Cape to Cairo Railroad through the center of the coal fields and on to the Victoria Falls.

Plans for the new botanical school which is to be erected in Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, at the expense of Henry Phipps, have been completed. Work on the institution will begin as soon as the weather shall be favorable for excavating for the foundations. This school will be the only one in the United States devoted exclusively to the study of botany, and is to be located with reference to the park conservatory, that the plants there can be made use of for purposes of instruction. The institution is intended for the benefit of the pupils of the public schools as well as for that of private classes.

A TEST OF DEVOTION.

Proof as Declared Most Conclusive by a Married Woman.

"If you want to know whether a man really cares for you devotedly," remarked the matron, "ask him to change the style of collar he wears. If he does it you may flatter yourself you are indeed tenderly beloved. Beside this sacrifice, giving up playing poker or the use of naughty language, foregoing cigarettes and—er—firewaters become but empty compliments."

"You know, of course, that every man early in life selects one certain sort of collar, and, finding it good, sticks to it though the skies fall. The certain sort of collar is always far more remarkable for its comfort than for its beauty. It is usually low and widely open in front to display a scraggly throat, and it is worn alike by the man with the broad, square chin and the man with the pretty round chin, and the man with no chin at all, just as if these differently shaped features didn't require different treatment to bring out their good points."

"Only youngsters wear extraordinary high bands of linen, which threaten to cut off their ears. The mature man, the marrying man has arrived at that stage where he has selected a particular brand, and he sticks to it as he sticks to a certain brand of cigars or his favorite newspaper."

"Once in my life I knew of a case where a member of the sterner sex changed his style of collar at the earnest solicitation of his fiancée," quotes the Baltimore News. "He was a lanky youth with a neck like a telegraph pole, of a sort, indeed, that made even the most dignified persons think 'rubber,' even if they didn't say it, when they first caught sight of its expanse. Naturally this gentleman wore the lowest of turn-down collars, until he became engaged. Then his betrothed declared she positively would not marry him unless he consented to wear a piece of linen three inches high to conceal this neck, in part, at least."

"Well, reluctantly, as a victim led to the slaughter, he consented. He looked really lovely in the new ones, and everybody was apparently satisfied. But the next day after the wedding that perfidious villain produced a box of low collars, and has been wearing them ever since. He said the others choked him, and she, poor girl, has no redress, since wearing unbecomingly neck linen is not a reason for divorce in this State. The courts are so inconsiderate."

"Now, mind what I say," finished the matron, earnestly, "if you wish to know whether a man really cares for you with blind, unreasoning devotion, don't demand any puerile proof of him, but ask him to change the style of his collar. If he does it you are a lucky girl."

A Lesson in Perseverance.

One of the drollest of anecdotes, possessing what might be termed an "animal subject," was told recently by Lord Ribblesdale at a meeting of Progressives in London. To cheer those who were about to enter the electoral fight, he narrated this fable, which it is no exaggeration to call unmatched even in the pages of the great Aesop himself: Two frogs fell into a bowl of cream. One was an optimist and one a pessimist. The pessimist frog, at once growing hopeless at the general look of his surroundings, let himself sink to rise no more. Not so, however, the optimist frog. He reflected that he had never been in any such situation before, but that he should do his best to get out of it. And so he swam and swam, and though he soon became convinced that he couldn't possibly emerge from the bowl, he at length grew assured that the fluid through which he paddled was getting thicker. He did not at all understand this state of things, but continued to paddle about, here and there, till at last, lo! he was enthroned securely on a lot of butter which he himself had unwittingly created.—Collier's Weekly.

Utilizes the Garbage.

A number of British cities lease for a long term or purchase outright hundreds of acres of bogland or other waste land for the use of the city. Glasgow has about 800 acres so employed. The city garbage is used for filling in and for fertilizing purposes. In the course of a few years many acres of land are redeemed and made to blossom as the rose. Hay, oats, potatoes and other grains and vegetables are raised and turned in toward the support of the department. These municipal farms are located from two to fifteen miles from the city. The transfer of the refuse to the farms is made by the railway.

Adversity is apt to bring a man out—especially at the knees and elbows.

MISS SARTORIS TO WED AMERICAN.



MISS VIVIAN SARTORIS.

An engagement which, though not formally announced, is tacitly acknowledged by both families, is that of Miss Vivian Sartoris and Timothy Nichols, of New York City. Miss Sartoris is the elder daughter of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, and is one of the belles of Washington. Mr. Nichols is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Gillman Nichols, of New York City, and is a popular young club man of the metropolis.

The attachment between the young people dates from two years ago, when they met at the international yacht races. Mr. Nichols has been an ardent lover, and it is stated by his close friends that the wedding will take place some time this year, and that the engagement will be formally announced as soon as the date of the marriage is settled.

Miss Sartoris is a tall, graceful brunette, and bears little resemblance to the Grant family. She has been a belle of two capitals, London and Washington, and has counted her admirers by the score. It is a subject of much congratulation to her family that she has chosen an American. Her venerable grandmother, Mrs. U. S. Grant, is especially well pleased, as it was a great grief when her daughter married an Englishman. She was not filled with enthusiasm when her namesake and granddaughter, Julia Dent Grant, wedded a Russian, even if he was a prince.

DR. PARKER AS EDITOR.

Famous London Preacher Who Tried the Sheldon Experiment.

After a week's editorship of the London Daily Sun Dr. Parker on Sunday in his sermon said he almost feared it



THE REV. DR. PARKER.

was impossible for a daily paper to live without gambling. Christians were dead or it would not be so. A theoretical Christian laid aside his Bible and hymn book to follow the betting news. A Christian of this type barred the greatest reformation the world would ever see—namely, in the region of journalism. Letters he received from nominal Christians disgusted him. "Christians are becoming invalids," he continued, "and the church is a hospital. Nurses are wanted. Manliness is dead."

Was Polite Amid Danger.

"The coolest man I ever saw," said a fireman, "I met at a fire in a dwelling-house in Liverpool. We found him in an upstairs room, dressing to go out. The fire by this time was surging up through the house at a great rate. 'Halloa, there!' we yelled at him when we looked in at the door, 'the house is afire!'"

"'Would it disturb you if I should remain while you are putting it out?' he said, lifting the comb from his hair and looking round at us. He had on a white evening waistcoat and his dress coat lay across a chair. 'Seeing us staring at him he dropped his comb into his hair again and went on combing. But, as a matter of fact, he was about ready. He put down the comb, put on his coat and hat and picked up his overcoat. 'Now I'm ready, gentlemen,' he said. 'We started, but the stairway had now been closed up by fire. The boys had got a ladder up to the front of the house. 'Now, then,' we said to him when we came to the window. 'After you, gentlemen,' he said, standing back. And I'm blessed if we didn't have to go down the ladder first.'—London Tit-Bits.

Japan's Cheap Postal Service.
The cheapest postal service in the world is that of Japan, where for two sen—about one and two-fifths cents—letters are conveyed all over the empire.

Visible Stars.

Six thousand and one hundred stars are visible to the naked eye in the Northern Hemisphere, 7,200 in the Southern.

You can always depend upon the sincerity of a dog when he wags his tail.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

Comments on Everyday Matters by an Original Genius.

All worthless people are not lazy. We have noticed that when a loafer goes to work, he soon quits his job. It is occasionally possible to stab a man, and apparently never touch him. How sacred your love affairs; how ridiculous the love affairs of other people!

About one woman in fifty looks well in the uniform she adopts on a rainy day.

Some missionaries seem to go to China not to save souls, but to collect bric-a-brac.

When a woman has a corn trimmed these days, it is referred to as a surgical operation.

The trouble about doing a favor is, that the people you oblige never know when to let go.

When a woman marries late in life, her boys wear long curls until they put on long pants.

It is said of nearly every preacher that his friends are very loyal, and his enemies are very bitter.

When a woman wins in a church fight, after a long contest, she is about the proudest thing on this earth.

A 16-year-old girl's idea of helping with the housework begins and ends with cleaning up the parlor.

To the average person of any age, the future is rosy enough, if it contains a promise of a good beefsteak for supper.

When a man picks up a newspaper, a woman is reminded of a day's accumulation of questions, she wants to ask him.

The first lesson for a boy to learn in saving his money, is to resist the hints of his sisters every time he earns a dollar.

A woman who will be a rabbit in a business transaction involving her own money, is a wolf in a fight over a dime for her church.

Men understand why old maids trust in the Lord, but they can't understand why married women need any one but their husbands.

When a woman gives a prize at a card party, it is the duty of her best friend to relate how "that kind of ware is terribly expensive."

If a man says something affectionate to his wife in public, she forgives him for all the mean things he has said in private in ten years.

We all know what it means to damn with faint praise, but there is praise so extravagant as to be damning, and some praise barely veils a sneer.

The profitable way of lifting the mortgage on the old homestead these days is by making Battenburg things. The girl who buys a cow is old-fashioned.

Somehow, it never dawns upon a girl in love that lighting the parlor fire for her steady is the practice given her for lighting the fires after she is married.

After a boy goes out to earn his own living, the presents he buys his mother are cherished more than the gifts she received from her husband when they were courting.

When a woman moves into a rented house, her idea of the worst taste in the world is that displayed by those who lived there before her, and who picked out the wall paper.

Not Strong Enough.

At one of the clubs the other day two members were arguing about will power.

The conceited man, who was in the habit of boring all present with his pointless tales, said that his will was stronger than his friend's.

"You are wrong there," said the quiet man, "and I will prove it in this way: You go and stand in that corner, and I will will you to come out of it. You will against me, and I bet you that I will have you from that corner before I have commanded you a second time." The smart one took the bet and put himself in the corner. The quiet man said, in a commanding voice: "Come out of that corner!"

The other grinned and shook his head. The Q. M. sat down and looked at him steadily. Five minutes passed, and then the man of will said, with a sneer, "Hadden't you better give it up? I don't feel any influence at all, and I can't stand here all the evening."

"There is no hurry," said the Q. M., "and I have a very comfortable seat. There is no time-limit, except that you are to come out before I ask you twice, and as I don't intend to ask you again until this day week, I think you will feel the influence before then."

The smart one came out looking very foolish.—The King.

Vengeance at Last.

A fashion note which is destined to be discussed in wood and meadow comes from Paris by the way of Bird-Lore and Ernest Seton-Thompson's pen. It runs:

The dames of France no longer wear The plumes they used to prize; They find that aigrets in the hair: Bring crow's-feet in the eyes.

Professional.

Winks—What advice did the doctor give you when you went to him this morning?

Blinks—He advised me to go to some other physician to whom I didn't owe £5.—Answers.

If you are curious to know why Eve ate the apple just pause and analyze your feelings when you see a keep-off-the-grass sign.

If the poor people did but know how little some millionaires enjoy their wealth there would be less envy in the world.

TOBOGGAN IS DEAD.

SPORT WHICH HAS FALLEN INTO INNOCUOUS DESUETUDE.

Society Has Forsaken the Once Popular Amusement—Few Runnerless Sleds Now Seen—Once Great Cold Weather Recreation.

Reliable reports come from far north States where they have hills and things that they can slide on when there is enough snow that the toboggan is a "dead one!" The long flat board with the turned-up nose which used to fly down the steep frozen declivities with the speed of a cannon ball will fly no more, at least for the present. It has been relegated to the walls of dens and clubrooms, where it sticks silently, an alleged article of decoration of the relic pattern.

Society went back on the toboggan, and when society goes back on a bit of sporting goods the goods might as well hunt for its sarcophagus and crawl in and let society seal on the capstone. Time was when the erstwhile toboggan was the warmest winter favorite that ever cavorted among the frozen hills of the Northern States, but it has gone the way of all other favorites that have reigned with too much popularity. But a few short years ago winter without the toboggan in the hilly country would have been like a Fourth of July without fireworks. The season would have been naught but a bitter patch of melancholy. In those days the young folks would have gone into spasms of indignation and vexation if they had been deprived of the privilege of tobogganing. But now the 'boggan has gone down the slide and there is no evidence that it is going to come back up.

Attracted Much Attention.

A few winters ago the toboggan furor that reigned in the parts where the sport had any show whatever attracted the attention of the entire country. The daily newspapers, the weeklies and the magazines displayed long profusely illustrated articles on the sport and the popular indulgence in it time and again and people who had no more prospect of ever seeing a toboggan than they have of seeing the north pole talked of the runnerless sleds and

THE BLOUSE BEAUTIFUL.



The separate blouse continues to be evolved in all kinds of dainty shapes and styles suitable for formal afternoon or informal evening functions. No. 1 here pictured is of silk and lace, the silk forming the bolero over an underbodice of lace embroidered with black velvet spots. No. 2 is made of tucked cream chiffon with a bolero and sleeves of cream point d'esprit entirely overruled by cream baby satin ribbon and further adorned by embroidered stars of pale blue velvet and lace.

the use of the tobogganers meant a mile a minute ride down a steep incline every foot of which was fraught with peril. Many wild tumbles ensued, many ears and noses were frozen in the pursuit of this captivating sport, and yet the toboggan dropped in popularity with as sudden and hard a thud as the roller skate. Just as in the case of the roller skate, when the toboggan was at its height, the sales made by sporting goods houses were enormous considering the size of the cities. One firm alone in the city of St. Paul sold in a few months in the neighborhood of \$3,000 worth of toboggans.

CHAPTER ON OLIVES.

They Are a Comparatively Recent Fruit in the United States. Olives are a comparatively recent fruit in the United States, for, while they have been grown in California

olive oil has harmed the industry. There is a good and growing demand all over the United States for olive products. The profits in the olive industry lie principally in the production of pickles, the larger fruit being used for this purpose and the small sized made into oil.

The olive seems especially adapted to certain parts of California. For this reason the only State agricultural station which has done much work with the olive is that of California.

The olive tree is a slow-growing evergreen, of great longevity and productivity. In some of the older countries about the Mediterranean trees hundreds of years old and sometimes twenty feet or more in circumference have been reported. When grown naturally the tree attains a height of forty feet or more, and has a somewhat rounded form. The leaves are small and lance shaped, dull green above and silvery beneath, and generally opposite. The flowers are small and white, with a four-cleft calyx and corolla. The fruit is a drupe, usually oval or nearly globular.

Two food products of importance are made from olives, olive or salad oil, and pickle olives. A third product, little known in this country, is the dried olive, much eaten in Greece and some other neighboring countries. The ripe olive fruit is not unlike an oval damson plum in form and size. In color it ranges from various shades of purple to almost black. It has a sour and persistent bitter flavor. The oil, like all fats, has a high fuel value, and on this its value as a food depends. The California station insists that the pickled ripe olives are more than a relish; that they really possess a large food value, much more than the pickled green fruit.

The green olives are simply a relish and to be used in limited quantities in the same way as pickled walnuts or cucumbers. A meal of bread and ripe olives is not only palatable, but nutritious and sustaining, and the amount eaten is to be limited only by the same considerations as that of any other good, wholesome food. In Southern Europe and other regions the ripe olive is used as a staple article of diet.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER CATFISH.

Sent to Chicago and Canned as a Substitute for Salmon.

"The story that Mississippi River catfish are being sent to California and canned as a substitute for salmon is incorrect only in a matter of detail," said a local dealer the other day. "They are not being sent to California, for the very good reason that the haul is too long and transportation charges would be prohibitive, but they are going to Chicago for the exact purpose named. At present the industry is in its experimental stage, but I have private information that it has proved a complete success, and the people behind it are going into the business on a huge scale next spring. It is quite a geographical joke when you come to think about it—a factory in Illinois for making California salmon out of Louisiana catfish; but that is exactly what they propose to establish. They will utilize the cats that are too large for the regular market and that are at present simply a nuisance to the fishermen. The canning process is, of course, a secret, but I understand that the meat is lightly smoked, and then put in a solution that gives it the characteristic salmon pink color. After treatment they say it is impossible to distinguish it from the real thing, and it is no doubt equally good, as the objections will be entirely of a moral and ethical character, which don't go very far in modern business.

"Canned salmon is one of the staple food products of the world, and there is no denying the fact that the Columbia River supply is beginning to run short. The catfish, on the other hand, are apparently inexhaustible, so there seems to be a big future for the industry. If it proves feasible, I shall look to see canned salmon factories established in the vicinity of New Orleans, for there is no logical reason why the fish should be sent so far away from home to be put up, and the transportation charges will add materially to the expense. Now that they are beginning to find out what a useful fish the Mississippi River cat really is, it wouldn't surprise me to see it figure among table delicacies in a number of different cities."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO ALL DENOMINATIONS.

Words of Wisdom, and Thoughts Worth Pondering Upon Spiritual and Moral Subjects—Gathered from the Religious and Secular Press.

The following, which appeared in a Detroit paper, is one of the most touching incidents to be met with.

There is a family in this city which is dependent upon a little child for the present sunshine of themselves. A few weeks ago the young wife and mother was stricken down to die. It was so sudden, so dreadful, when the grave family physician called them together in the parlor, and in his solemn, professional way intimated to them the truth; there was no help!

Then came the question among them, who would tell her. Not the doctor! It would be cruel to let the man of science go to their dear one on such an errand. Not the aged mother, who was to be left childless and alone. Not the young husband who was walking the floor with clenched hands and rebellious heart. Not—there was only one other, and at this moment he looked up from the book he had been playing with, unnoticed by them all, and asked, gravely: 'Is mamma doin' to die?'

Then, without waiting for an answer, he sped from the room and upstairs as fast as his little feet would carry him. Friends and neighbors were watching by the sick woman. They wonderingly noticed the pale face of the child as he climbed on the bed and laid his small hand on his mother's pillow.

"Mamma," he asked, in sweet, caressing tones, "is you 'fraid to die?'

The mother looked at him with swift intelligence. Perhaps she had been thinking of this.

"Who—told—you—Charlie?" she asked faintly.

"Doctor, an' papa, an' gramma—everybody," he whispered. "Mamma, dear, 'little mamma; doan' be 'fraid to die. 'll you?'

"No, Charlie," said the young mother, after one supreme pang of grief; "no, mamma won't be afraid!"

"Jus' shut your eyes in 'e dark, mamma, telp hold my hand—an' when you open 'em, mamma, it'll be all light there."

When the family gathered, awe-stricken, at the bedside, Charlie held up his little hand.

"H-u-s-h! My mamma's doin' to sleep. Her won't wake up here any more!"

And so it proved. There was no heart-rending farewell, no agony of parting; for when the young mother awoke, she had passed beyond, and as Baby Charlie said, "It was all light there."—Western Christian Union.

An Eagle's Doom.

One winter's day, a gentleman standing by Niagara saw an eagle light upon a frozen lamb, encrusted in a floating cake of ice. The eagle fed upon the carcass as it was drifting toward the rapids. Every now and again the eagle would proudly lift his head in the air and look about him, as much as to say, "I am drifting toward danger, but I know what I am doing; I will fly away and make my escape before it is too late." Nearing the falls at length, he stopped and spread his powerful wings and leaped for his flight. But alas! while he had been feasting on that dead carcass his feet had frozen to its fleece. He leaped and shrieked and beat upon the ice with his wings; but uselessly, for with the ice and frozen carcass the eagle went over the falls and down into the roar and darkness below. This is a picture of every soul that is playing with and feasting upon sin.

Efficient Consolation.

There is a very large part of the Bible which can be received by us only when we come into the place for which the words were given. There are promises for weakness which we can never get while we are strong. There are words for times of danger which we can never know while we need no protection. There are consolations for sickness which we can never get while we are in robust health. There are promises for times of loneliness, when men walk in solitary ways, which never can come with real meaning to us while loving companions are by our side. There are words for old age which we never can appreciate for ourselves along the years of youth, when the arm is strong, the blood warm, the heart brave. God cannot show us the stars while the sun shines in the heavens.—J. R. Miller, D. D.

The Thankful Heart.

For every weary worker there is a present rest. For every solitude there is heart ease. For every cloud there is sunshine. In every vicissitude there is Christ. None of us should be depressed or discouraged in the greatness of the way, for it is of the Divine appointment, and our Lord is with us in it, going on before. They who keep the morning watch with Jesus, they who never omit their trust with Him at night, will go from strength to strength. "When all the springs are dry," there are those who are filled at the Living Fountain.—Margaret Sangster.

Spurgeon's Early Conversion.

Spurgeon was saved when a little lad. The "Trumpet Call" tells the following in connection with his training: "Charles," said his mother, "I have trained you in righteousness. Your father and I have set you right examples. We have taught you the gospel. We have led you into the way of peace. My son, if you do not lead a godly life

OSWALD OTTENDORFER.

One of the Most Highly Esteemed of Uncle Sam's Adopted Sons.

With the passing away of Oswald Ottendorfer, chief owner and editor of the New York Staats Zeitung, the United States loses one of the most highly esteemed of its adopted sons. When Mr. Ottendorfer came to America fifty years ago, as an exile from his native land of Austria he brought with him a finely equipped mind and an ardent love of liberty and of honest government. Throughout his long private and public career in this country he clung steadfastly to his high ideals, and during his forty years on the Staats Zeitung he was an acknowledged power on the side of good government. Mr. Ottendorfer was one of the most high-minded and successful editors of German publications in the United States. He was guided by his conscience and by his sense of public duty in all that he did, and his high character and good judgment gave him great and deserved influence among German-speaking



OSWALD OTTENDORFER.

Americans. He was one of the many peculiarly able men of German birth, like Carl Schurz, for whom this country is indebted to the revolution of 1848. That uprising on behalf of governmental reform, in which young Ottendorfer was a prominent figure, sent to the American republic many liberty-loving Europeans of high intellectual ability.

THE CRYDER TRIPLETS.

Three Famous Girls Who Recently Made Their Debut in Society.

New York's famous Cryder triplets made their social debut the other day, and their coming out revived the stories of how they have been enabled to confuse even their best friends by the remarkable similarity of their appearance. Of late years the sisters have adopted a simple and pretty device by which their friends distinguish them. Miss Edith wears a red rose; Miss Elsie a blue bow of ribbon, and Miss Ethel is easily picked out because she wears no distinguishing ornamentation. In other respects they dress precisely alike. One modiste plans alike for all. When the modiste makes one fit she fits all.

The sisters are as alike in physique as in face and dress. Above the average height of their sex, willowy and graceful, with eyes of the same color, and mannerisms the same, robed always in perfect harmony with the others, they quickly attract attention. Mr. Cryder said that when one of them came upon him suddenly he had to study her for a moment to make sure which one it was. The young women were educated in Europe, and a part of



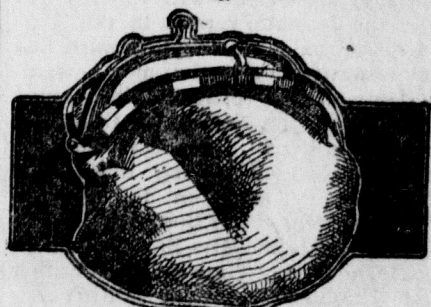
THE CRYDER TRIPLETS.

their education consisted in dodging snapshot strollers, although one of the latter succeeded in "getting" them as they lolled on the beach at Southampton two years ago, which only intensified their dislike for artists.

Ancient Relics in Algeria.

In some grottoes in Algeria French explorers have recently discovered stone implements mingled with the remains of extinct animals belonging to quaternary times. Further explorations indicate that during the age when the grottoes were inhabited the coast of Algeria had a configuration different from that of to-day. Among the animals associated with the ancient and human inhabitants of Algeria were the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus and various species of ruminants.

Nothing in It.



From White to Black in a Hurry.

George C. Riddle, who was hurt by a car collision near Toledo, Ohio, had hair raven black. In less than an hour it turned white as snow. The phenomenon is explained as being the result of fright and pain.

The women are making a new kind of plum pudding, and it stays in the same place in the stomach from fall until late in the spring.



FORM OF WINTER SPORT THAT IS BEING ABANDONED.

their awful flights with breathless interest. Stamped in the mind of every reader is the picture of the long snow and ice embankment with torches down the sides and in the middle of the slide the big toboggan filled with boys and girls flying down the declivity at the rate of a mile a minute. When the reader saw this time-honored old picture for the first time he always held his breath and ejaculated in low, smothered tones, "My, isn't that just awful?" and at the same time he had a secret longing to be on the spot and try one whirl down the chute.

It used to be said that it required long persuasion to induce the extremely timid to ever board a toboggan, but after they had once taken a trip they hungered for more of "the same" with greater avidity than anyone else on the hill. When the sport was at the height of its popularity in St. Paul and Minneapolis it was well worth a trip to the gopher cities to see the amusement in full blast on a cold winter's night. Everybody owned a toboggan or belonged to a toboggan club. At night the frozen hills and snow and ice-covered embankments, built sometimes especially for the sport, were lighted up with great torches until they were as bright as day and swarming about on every hand were men and women, young and middle aged, dressed in their fantastic red, white and blue blanket costumes and streaming from their heads were the long points of the knitted caps that were pulled down over their ears like nightcaps. And the great slides prepared for



THE OLIVE.
[A, the Flower; B, the Fruit.]

isfactory condition, owing largely to confusion in regard to the selection of suitable soils and varieties and a knowledge of right methods of culture and manufacture. Competition with cottonseed oil and other oils sold as

THE ENTERPRISE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

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BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

The California delegation in Congress has proved more than a match for reciprocity Kassar of Iowa. It looks as if the so-called reciprocity treaties of the Hawkeye statesman are doomed to an inglorious end.

Neeley, of Cuban postal fraud notoriety, has at last found his tongue, and the noise he is making with that member illustrates the old adage of, "No rogue ere felt the halter draw, etc." His offense was against the Cuban people and he must answer, as he should, before Cuban courts and Cuban law.

Emperor William of Germany has been made a Field Marshal of the English army, but, inasmuch as an English field marshal is subordinate to England's King and to Commander-in-Chief General Bobs, no great damage to the British Isles is to be feared.

The yellow press has pursued Governor Roosevelt into the Colorado wilderness in a desperate and despicable effort to make him ridiculous in the eyes of his countrymen. These fakers have failed in their fight and Teddy will come back from his Colorado hunt untouched and unharmed by the petty malice of these penny-a-liners.

Because the Daingerfield-Graham recount in San Francisco has shown that a considerable number of city voters are incapable of properly marking their tickets, certain city dailies have denounced the present election law and have demanded a return to former conditions. The present law is all right. It does not require a high grade of intelligence to enable the voter to comply with its terms. Those who are too ignorant or stupid or too drunk on election day to understand and comply with the law, should not be allowed the privilege of the franchise.

Ralston of Calaveras, who is a recognized representative of the mining interest in the State Legislature, wants the expense for a debris commissioner cut down. Ralston declares that the debris commissioner and his secretary have drawn from the State Treasury the sum of \$35,240, and that neither of these high-priced officials has done a lick to earn the money.

The State Department of Highways has a similar record. Here is a chance for economy. The tax-payers want these useless tax eaters shut off from the public crib. The sooner they lose their heads the better.

LITERARY NOTES.

Theodosia Burr's remarkable life story is capitally told by an admiring writer in the February Ladies' Home Journal. Such extremes of joy and sorrow as were the lot of "The Beautiful Daughter of Aaron Burr" come to few women. The story of the famous hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and a close view of its brilliant author are united in "A Woman to Whom Fame Came After Death." How we get and keep the correct time is explained in "The Clock by Which We Set All Our Watches;" and "The Buffaloes of Good-night Ranch" is a record of the only herd of North American bison owned by a woman. Lovers of "Cranford"—and they are legion—will be delighted with the dramatic version in the February Journal. Through Edward Bok representative men and women journalists emphatically settle the oft-disputed question "Is the Newspaper Office the Place for a Girl?" There seems to be but one opinion among those who should know most on the subject. "The Problem of the Boy," "Why One Man Succeeds and His Brother Fails," and "The Trying Time Between Mother and Daughter" are all thoughtful articles. Architecture, the fashions, culinary matters, and all themes interesting women are amply treated. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

To have a perfect stomach a man or a woman must dine well, and breakfast and supper simply.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer in the February Ladies' Home Journal.

Love your children and they will love

you in spite of all your shortcomings: keep faith with them and they will keep faith with you; treat them courteously and they will be courteous; maintain high ideals and they will follow them; make them the center of your life and they will make you the center of their lives.—Caroline Leslie Field in the February Ladies' Home Journal.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.
An equable and healthful climate.
The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

FOR RENT.

February 1st, the store occupied heretofore by C. T. Connelly, on Grand avenue. Apply to E. E. Cunningham at Postoffice Building, or G. W. Bennett, care of Levi Strauss, 14 Battery street, San Francisco, Cal.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the premises of Mrs. J. Dann, at South San Francisco, Cal., a black mare between the ages of six and seven years, with brand of "J. D." on left shoulder. A reward of \$10 will be paid for return of animal to Mrs. J. Dann.

Her Own Selection.

Through oceans of remnants and ribbons the puffing big woman towed the meek little man.

"What in the world shall I send her, John?" she blustered. "Come, suggest something that would please Aunt Betsy. Something inexpensive. Why don't you say something?"

"Stationery, books or workboxes," suggested the meek little man.

"Nothing of the kind. You couldn't select a present for the ashman. I will look at some of those fancy boxes of soap."

They were before the soap counter, and she had her finger on an elaborate box containing six round cakes of white soap.

"Fancy and perfumed!" she said, lifting a cake. "The very thing that would please her the most. You may wrap that up, miss!"

"But, my dear," protested the meek little man.

"You just keep quiet. I don't care for any suggestions from a person without taste."

"Really?"

"Keep quiet, John Tenbrook!"

It seemed as if her voice had penetrated every corner of the great store, and the little man shrank away in mortification.

"Well, John, what did she say about the little gift? Something nice, I know."

"She returned it."

"What?"

"Yes; you will find a note in the box."

She unfolded the missive and read:

"Niece—I return the box of shaving soap. I am a little too old to appreciate the joke of being called the 'Bearded Lady.' Your Aunt Betsy."—Chicago News.

Fate of Old Overcoats.

"Where do the old overcoats go?" is a query that is a natural successor to the old riddle, "Where do the flies go in winter?" The old overcoats seem somehow to fade away, no one knows just how. The overcoat starts its career on the back of its owner, who paid \$45 for it. It keeps him warm and shelters him from cold winds and from storms until it commences to get frayed at the edges and the pockets are torn down the sides. Then the owner wears the coat for rainy days only, and no more does he take it to call on his fiancée or to recline on the back of a chair while he is reading at the club. He keeps it another summer, and the moth gets into it and when he takes it out in the fall it has holes here and there. So the owner gives it to the janitor, if the janitor is not a cold, haughty man, and the janitor wears it awhile until his wife gives it to the tramp who wheeled out the three barrels of ashes. The tramp wears it until the old coat commences to fall apart. Then he gives it to another tramp, and it falls apart still more. And then some day the coat has entirely disappeared. No one knows how or when. The coat just simply faded away. That's all anybody knows about it.—Chicago Tribune.

First Need.

"What ten books would you take if you had to pass the rest of your life on a desert island?"

"Oh, I wouldn't take books at all; I'd take things to eat."—Exchange.

A federal union of vegetarian societies exists in London. London has a vegetarian hospital with 20 beds in connection with it.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER to deliver and collect in California for our establish manufacturing wholesale house. \$800 a year, sure pay. Honest more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

THE FIRST GERMAN PAPER.

Ben Franklin in 1732 Printed the First Zeitung in America.

The first newspaper printed in the German language in America was the Philadelphiaische Zeitung, published by Benjamin Franklin in the year 1732. The Pennsylvania Gazette for June 8-15, 1732, contains the following announcement:

"The Gazette will come out on Monday next and continue to be published on Mondays."

"And on the Saturday following will be published Philadelphiaische Zeitung, or Newspaper in High Dutch, which will continue to be published on Saturdays once a fortnight, ready to be delivered at Ten a Clock, to Country Subscribers. Advertisements are taken in by the Printer hereof, or by Mr. Louis Timothee, Language Master, who translates them."

In undertaking this new enterprise Franklin expected to secure a liberal support from the German population of the province, for whom he had been doing considerable printing, but in this he was disappointed, and the publication of the Zeitung was discontinued after a few numbers had been issued.

The Zeitung was a small sheet of four pages, 6½ by 9 inches, the text printed in double columns with Roman type, and at the bottom of the fourth page bore the imprint: "Philadelphia: Gedruckt bey B. Franklin in der Mark-strasse, wo diese Zeitungen vor 5 Schillinges des Jahrs zu bekommen, und Advertisements zu bestellen sind." The first number was issued June 10, 1732, and the second "Sonabend den 24. Juni, 1732." The publication of the Zeitung, therefore, antedates by seven years the Hoch-Deutsch Pennsylvaniaische Geschicht-Schreiber, published by Christopher Saur.—Chicago Times-Herald.

HIS HAT AND UMBRELLA.

This Man Took a Quick Luncheon Sign at Its Word.

He was undoubtedly from the country. His umbrella, a big cotton affair, would have given him away even had he not had one trousers leg tucked into a boot. He wandered into one of the big quick luncheon places in lower Broadway. He was looking for something to eat and was just sitting down at a table when his eye caught a sign which read: "Watch Your Hats! The Management Will Not Be Responsible For Umbrellas and Hats Unless Checked by the Cashier."

"Where's this here cashier?" he asked the woman who came to wait on him.

"Up there in the little cage by the door," said the waitress.

The farmer stalked to the cashier's desk and laid down his umbrella and a big hat that was new five or six years ago. The cashier looked up in amazement.

"Keep your hat," she said. "It will be all right."

The farmer walked back to his table, read the sign again and thought it over. Then he climbed on a chair and took the sign from his hook. He carried it up to the cashier.

"What does this mean?" he asked.

People were beginning to laugh, and the pretty cashier got red in the face. She took the hat and umbrella and wrote out a receipt. It was the first time in her life that she had been asked to check a hat, and she has been a cashier more years than one.—New York Tribune.

To Avoid a Total Loss.

A Pittsburg man tells of a visit he made at a thrifty home in a nearby town. The calf was quite a pleasant one and during the evening "Abey," the hopeful son of the family, was sent to the cellar for refreshments for the guests. He could be heard groping his way through the dark, and then came the noise of something falling and the crash of glass. "Abey's" mother was plainly uneasy, but she assumed the unnatural composure which her society duties demanded. Soon "Abey" came up with an armful of bottles.

"What was that noise we heard, 'Abey'?" asked the mother.

"Nothing much," replied "Abey."

"I knocked over a bottle of milk and it rolled down the steps and spilled."

"Did you call the cat, 'Abey'?" asked the thrifty woman.—Pittsburg News.

She Was Ahead.

Marjorie had just returned from a visit to the old homestead in Tennessee, where a colored nurse nearly 100 years old was still an inmate. It puzzled her that Chloe should be called "auntie" by her mother and the family, but at last she accepted the fact and did likewise. Her playmates, trooping in to welcome her home, began to enumerate their possessions acquired during her absence.

"I've got a black pony," crowed Charlie exultantly.

"I've got a new baby brother," cried Jessie.

"M'm! That's nothing; I've got two of 'em," retorted Fred.

Marjorie's eyes flashed. "Oh!" she cried. "I've got a heap more'n that; I've got an auntie as old as Methuselah and black as tar."—Leslie's Weekly.

A Mountain Accident.

A serious seeming accident with a fortunate termination is reported by a western exchange.

A man and his wife, while driving along a mountain road in Oregon, met with a curious mishap. The wagon was overturned, and the occupants fell out. The woman dropped into the branches of a tree 50 feet below, and the man went sliding and bumping fully 300 feet to the bottom of a ravine.

When he recovered his senses, he was comparatively unharmed and went to his wife's rescue, but it was an hour before he could extricate her from where she hung by her skirts.

A Bit of Red Tape.

The absurdities of officialism have perhaps never been better illustrated than by the incident in the career of Lord Shaftesbury which the author of "Collections and Recollections" relates:

One winter evening in 1867 he was sitting in his library in Grosvenor square, when the servant told him that there was a poor man waiting to see him. The man was shown in and proved to be a laborer from Clerkenwell and one of the innumerable recipients of the old earl's charity.

He said, "My lord, you have been very good to me, and I have come to tell you what I have heard." It appeared that at the public house which he frequented he had overheard some Irishmen of desperate character plotting to blow up Clerkenwell prison. He gave Lord Shaftesbury the information, to be used as he thought best, but made it a condition that his name should not be divulged. If it were, his life would not be worth an hour's purchase.

Lord Shaftesbury pledged himself to secrecy, ordered his carriage and drove instantly to Whitehall. The authorities there refused, on grounds of official practice, to entertain the information without the name and address of the informant. These, of course, could not be given. The warning was rejected, and the jail was blown up.—Youth's Companion.

Her Wedding "Tower."

An accommodation train on a distant railroad was dragging along, when a long, lean and sallow woman, in what appeared to be subdued bridal finery, leaned across the aisle of the car and said seriously to a lady sitting opposite her:

"Dear me! It's a kind of a solemn thing to be traveling with two husbands, now, ain't it?"

"I do not know what you mean," replied the lady.

"Oh, mebbe not. Well, you see, my first husband died 'bout a year ago and was buried over in Patrick county, an last week I was married ag'in, an me an my second husband have been over in Patrick county on a little wedding tower, an I thought I'd kind of like to have my first husband buried in the graveyard nigh where I'm goin to live now, an my second husband was willin, so we tuk my first husband up, an he's in the baggage car along with our other things. My second husband is settin out on the platform takin a smoke, an I been settin here thinkin how solemn it is to go on a wedding tower with two husbands. It's a turrible solemn piece of bizness when you come to think of it."—Laurence Lee in Lippincott's Magazine.

Why Cables Get Tired.

There has been some question, says The Electrical Engineer, as to the reason why certain cables lose their conducting properties and have in some instances to be replaced. A learned Frenchman has submitted a paper on the subject to the Academie des Sciences. In this paper he states that when cables lose their electrical properties it is because they are always used for one kind of current only, either positive or negative. If used sometimes for positive and sometimes for negative, they will, he states, preserve their conductive qualities indefinitely. Experiments with nine wires running from Paris to Dijon demonstrated this, he says.

Unsympathetic.

"You haven't much sympathy for the request from your employees for shorter hours."

"Not much," answered Mr. Cumrox. "It goes to show that men don't know when they are well off. If they had been invited around to musicales and dragged through Europe by Mrs. C. and the girls like I have, maybe they'd appreciate the privilege of staying in a nice, comfortable, businesslike office nine or ten hours a day."—Washington Star.

Still Anxious.

"Have you fastened the windows, dear?" she asked, as they were about to retire for the night.

"No. What's the use? I gave you the last dollar I had to buy that new hat, and we needn't fear burglars."

"But they might sit down on the hat, you know."—Washington Post.

Peculiarities of X Rays.

There are many curious things about X rays which seem to puzzle even the scientists. Signor Brignotti, who has been making experiments with them at Rome, says that the visibility of a substance to the eye is no criterion of its visibility to the X rays. The rays cannot see through glass, which is transparent to the eye, whereas aluminum, which is opaque to the eye, is transparent to the X rays. The rays can see a splinter of glass in the hand, but not a splinter of wood. Most inks are transparent to the rays, including printer's ink, but some of them are opaque. The rays can see through a postoffice directory, but if a paper with words written on it be put in the middle of the directory the rays will reveal these words and nothing behind them.

Sometimes.

"Do you subscribe to this statement that a woman ought to look up to her husband?" inquired Mr. Meekton's wife.

"Well, Henrietta," he answered cautiously, "I do think that when there is any picture hanging or anything like that going on in the house it's a man's duty to assume the position of perilous responsibility at the top of the step-ladder."—Washington Star.

As With Others.

She—Were you ever troubled with dyspepsia?

He—Yes; that's the way it affects me.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Chinese Curiosity.

"A Chinaman in San Francisco," says a gossip in the Philadelphia Record, "showed me once an ivory ball as big as your two fists, with six smaller balls inside it. It was the most wonderful thing I ever saw. The Chinaman said that the balls had been begun by his grandfather and that he was the third generation to work on them. He told me how the work was done."

"It begins with a solid block of ivory, which is turned into a ball and then carved in a latticed pattern with tiny saw toothed knives. Through the lattice, with other knives that are beat in various shapes, the second ball is carved, but is kept fast to the first one by a thin strip of ivory left at the top and by another left at the bottom. Then the third ball, with still finer knives, is tackled through the first and second ones, and so the work goes on till all the balls are finished, when the strips that hold them firm are cut away, and they all revolve freely, one inside the other."

"This Chinaman said it was a common thing for families to have such balls for hundreds of years—grandfather, father, son and grandson working on them when they had nothing else to do. They are priceless, of course. Some cheap balls are made of vegetable ivory, being carved while the material is soft, like a potato. These, though, are not worth more than a few dollars at the most."

The Evolution of the Pocket.

The ancient wore a single pouch at his belt. The modern has—how many pockets in an ordinary costume for outdoors? Let us count them: In the trousers five, in the waistcoat five, in the jacket five, in the overcoat five, making 20 in all, a full score of little pokes or bags, and arranged so conveniently that they are scarce noticed.

Truly this is an evolution! How long may it be before we have pockets in our hats—where the Irishman carries his pipe, the American soldier his toothbrush and internally the pettifogger his legal papers, the papers that his predecessors in England thrust into the typical "green bag"? How long before there may be pockets in our gloves—for there are, I believe, patents covering this invention—and in our shoes? The cane also, with its screw top, begins to be a useful receptacle.

Two centuries from now, so the man with a long foresight can clearly see, the main idea underlying the wearing of clothes will have entirely changed. The chief purpose of garments will no longer be considered to protect the body. They will be regarded first of all as textile foundations for innumerable pockets.—Tudor Jenks in Woman's Home Companion.

NOTICE!

Change of Principal Place of Business of the Western Turf Association.

WHEREAS, There has been duly obtained and filed in the office of this corporation, the written consent of more than two-thirds of the stockholders of this corporation to the removal and change of the principal place of business of this corporation from South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California.

Now, therefore, such principal place of business is hereby ordered removed from South San Francisco, Cal., said removal to take effect on Monday, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1901; and the Secretary is hereby directed to advertise said intended removal by publication of notice thereof for once a week for three successive weeks in The Enterprise, a weekly newspaper, published at South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California.

WESTERN TURF ASSOCIATION,
By D. LYNCH FRINGLE, Secretary.

Notice of Dissolution of Co-partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the co-partnership heretofore existing between W. J. Andrews and Otto Berlinger under the firm name and style of South San Francisco Market, at South San Francisco, San Mateo County, State of California, has been dissolved by mutual consent this 1st day of January, 1901.

All liabilities of said co-partnership will be paid by Otto Berlinger, to whom all debts due said co-partnership will be paid.
W. J. ANDREWS,
OTTO BERLINGER.

W. E. GILMAN

P. G. LYNCH

Gilman & Lynch, Restaurant

and Boarding.

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South San Francisco, Cal.

Western Turf Race Track.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Broker, Notary Public.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue,

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL

TOWN NEWS.

Big race today at Tanforan. This is a workingman's town. There are no vacant houses here. Prune your vines and fruit trees. Plant sweet peas for early blossoms. A. L. Show of San Jose was in town Tuesday.

Roses reset now will do better than if transplanted later.

Only three idle men in this town and they were born tired.

Saturday's big races at Tanforan drew an immense crowd.

Mr. Lopez will start articulating in the great match at Tanforan today.

Wednesday's races at Tanforan proved a bad day for the bookies.

The burning issue in this burg is the question of more dwelling houses.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Nelson returned from Los Angeles on Sunday.

Put your strawberry beds in shape; now is a good time for transplanting.

Senator Healy has commenced work on his new cottage on Linden avenue.

Begin now to beautify your grounds and put your garden in shape for 1901.

These sunshiny days at the end of January mark the time to begin gardening.

Regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors at Redwood City next Monday.

Bailey, the artist in house painting, continues busy with his brush about town.

The Peoples Store is chuck full of goods and you can buy at bedrock prices.

Eddy Jones came out of the great race at Tanforan last Saturday in fine shape.

The buds of the soft shell almond already begin to show their pink petals on the trees.

It is time more workingmen of this town enrolled themselves upon the roll of home owners.

Mr. James M. Gamble, a San Jose brick manufacturer, paid our town a visit on Wednesday.

You may try all sorts of trees, but nothing can beat the gum and cypress for a perfect wind break.

George Kneese, who has been ill for some time, was on Sunday removed to one of the hospitals in the city.

Two of Uncle Sam's revenue officers paid this place a visit Tuesday to see that things are on the square here.

Mrs. Cunningham suffered a somewhat severe sprain of her right ankle on Tuesday and is laid up in consequence.

Miss Edna Wilson of Redwood City has returned home after spending a week as the guest of Mrs. S. A. Coombes.

A few square feet of onions, radishes, lettuce and beets will furnish all of these vegetables needed for the family table.

This is the time to reset bulbs of lilies, tube roses and gladioli if you would have a profusion of perfect bloom in the blooming season.

If you get dry on your drive to San Francisco drop in at "The Real Thing" on San Bruno road and sample the excellent refreshments on tap there.

George H. Chapman, secretary of the Land and Improvement Company, spent Saturday last in town looking after the interests of his company.

The one thing most needed in this town at the present time is more dwelling houses and it will pay anyone having the cash to invest it in cottages.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post-office building.

The first fruits of the ordinance restricting racing at Tanforan is the withdrawal of the petition of the electric railway for right of way from the county line to San Mateo.

Tom Connelly moved from his old place to his new stand, next door to the Postoffice, Tuesday. Tom has one of the prettiest and coziest places in the town. It was "The Court" but hereafter will be known as "The Bank."

The Spring Valley Water Company has a force of men at work setting out several thousand cypress trees on the hills to the west of the lakes. This is done for the purpose of increasing the rainfall each year.—Leader, San Mateo.

Since writing the account of the brutal attack on Jos. J. Debenedetti of Redwood, we learn that the victim has died. Every effort is being exerted to apprehend the murderers, and their capture is considered certain.—Advocate.

Own your own home. Stop paying rent. A magnificent five-room cottage, with bath, free from dampness; high, modern and sunny; sideboard; on most desirable part of Grand avenue. Inquire at Postoffice. Your own terms.

Mr. Baer, the first stockyards foreman at this place, paid our town a visit Tuesday and took a look over his old stamping ground. Mr. Baer served under Superintendent Wells at the time the yards were opened for business.

Born.—In this town, on January 27th, to the wife of John P. Newman, a twelve-pound boy. John was around town early Monday and says the good wife is doing nicely and that the boy is 20 carats fine and goes 20 ounces to the pound.

Mrs. M. Hawes was on Wednesday removed to Dr. McNatt's hospital, San Francisco. Mrs. Hawes has been very seriously ill for some time, and was apparently improving until a few days ago, when her symptoms became more unfavorable.

A sample of the rock taken from the subterranean fire near the Spring Valley lake was submitted to an expert recently and he pronounced it a poor quality of coal or lignite. The fire seems to be confined to a strata from four to six feet under the surface. Up to the present time the Water Company has paid little or no attention to the fire.—Leader, San Mateo.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

The first article of a weekly school department appears in this issue of the Enterprise. This department will be devoted to stimulating a greater interest in our public school. The matter for this week is furnished by the teachers. Any one else having anything of interest to say on school matters at any time will be welcomed to this department.

Whereas, The Angel of Death having entered the household of our esteemed neighbor, John F. Nelson, and taken therefrom their little daughter; Be it Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved parents upon whom this affliction falls most heavily. And be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and a copy sent to the bereaved parents. Further, that a copy of these resolutions be published in the Enterprise.

Charles Robinson, R. M. Graham, A. McSweeney, Committee Camp 425 Woodmen of the World.

NOTICE—WATER RENT.

Water rent must hereafter be paid before the end of each current month. Beginning on February 1st, 1901, payment of water will be strictly enforced by shutting off water in every case where water rent is delinquent and the water in such cases will be turned on again only upon full payment of all delinquent rents and the sum of \$1 extra as a charge for turning water off and turning same on again. This is final notice.

THE SCHOOL.

School opened with small numbers in most classes. The bad weather and the prevalence of "the grip" in the neighborhood, however, will explain most of the absences. With the return of settled weather the school will probably resume its usual size. But the teachers wish to urge the patrons to send their children as regularly as possible. Too few parents are fully aware of the fact that the term's work is planned; that every lesson has its place in the scheme; that absence for a week, or even for a day, may be a serious loss to the pupil. The subject cannot and should not be gone over again for the benefit of absentees. This is especially true of the three higher rooms, but it also holds good even in the receiving class. This department is not for the purpose of lecturing or scolding parents, but the matter is of such vital importance to the pupils and school that it is necessary to mention it at this reopening of the school. Next to the child's health, his education is the most important thing to him. Almost everything should be sacrificed to it. What he learns and the habits he forms measure very nearly his worth as a citizen. Habits of punctuality and regularity are at the very foundation of success in life. Please help us to form these habits in the children. Do not permit the children to be absent a single day unless it is absolutely necessary.

One of the necessary regulations of the school is that parents send written excuses to explain absence or tardiness. In case of absence, the pupil must bring his excuse when he returns to school. There are two reasons for this rule. We wish to prevent truancy; and the excuses must be had in writing, as checks against the marks on the record, which the law requires us to keep. In case of tardiness, the excuse must be brought the next day. This rule is to prevent loitering on the way to school. These reasons or explanations are given because of some misunderstanding on the part of parents.

The most of the above notes were written last week; but, on account of a misunderstanding as to when copy should be submitted, they were handed in too late for publication. Attendance has improved considerably in the lower rooms, but a considerable number of pupils are still out. We wish to repeat our appeal to the patrons. Please send the children as quickly as possible.

A general invitation is extended to the parents to visit the school. You can thus see at first hand what we are trying to do, and can co-operate with us to greater advantage. We shall also feel that you are interested in the school and have its success at heart.

CHattel Mortgage Filed.

By the terms of a mortgage filed in the Recorder's office Thursday Fred Cook has given a chattel mortgage to Hyman Wolf on his eleven head of thoroughbred horses now at Tanforan for \$5000. The horses are among the best racers at Tanforan and have won large purses during the season. Mr. Cook is a St. Louis man and has a large breeding farm there.—Times-Gazette.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER to deliver and collect in California for old established manufacturing wholesale house. \$800 a year, sure pay. Honestly more than experienced required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

PCE A. PONTATOWSKI, President. CHARLES L. FAIR, Vice-President.

THE SAN FRANCISCO JOCKEY CLUB

Will Have

75 Days of Racing

Beginning November 19, 1900

AT TANFORAN PARK.

First Meeting—Monday, Nov. 19, 1900, including Saturday, Dec. 1, 1900.

Second Meeting—Monday, Dec. 17, 1900, including Saturday, Dec. 29, 1900.

Third Meeting—Monday, Jan. 21, 1901, including Saturday, Feb. 9, 1901.

Fourth Meeting—Monday, Feb. 25, 1901, including Saturday, March 9, 1901.

Fifth Meeting—Monday, March 25, 1901, including Saturday, April 3, 1901.

Sixth Meeting—Monday, April 22, 1901, including Saturday, May 4, 1901.

of which three days of the last week will be given up to the California Pony and Steeple Chase Association.

Magnificent Racing Is Confidently Expected.

D. LYNCH PRINGLE, Secretary. RALPH H. TOZER, Racing Secretary.

GAS AT ALUM ROCK.

Most gratifying prospects are reported from Alum Rock in regard to possibilities of oil and gas in quantities. Thursday's delegation of viewers was a large one and to quite an extent representative of the progressive element of the county. V. A. Scheller is convinced of the wisdom of going ahead with the development of what may prove a great source of wealth to the city of San Jose as well as to the county. As the prospecting is being done on city property, the public could with good grace be asked to assist. If either oil or gas was found, the product could be used to advantage by the city itself. At the park alone nearly \$1000 a year was expended for fuel to heat the furnaces. However, the chief benefit to be expected was in demonstrating the existence of oil or gas, or both, in large quantities. Such demonstration would revolutionize the industries and add vastly to the prosperity of the county. He suggested that it might be well for the Improvement Club to call a general meeting of citizens to further consider the matter.

DIVORCES GRANTED.

Two Uncongenial Couples Given Their Freedom.

Mary Jannet Nowlin was granted a divorce from her husband, Samuel M. Nowlin, Thursday. The parties were married at Stockton in 1895 and a few months ago moved to Colma, where the defendant's thirst for drink became stronger, causing the wife to apply to the court to annul the marriage.

Julia J. Kennedy was also granted a divorce from her husband, Patrick J. Kennedy, on the grounds of cruelty. They were married at Colma in 1899 and the issue of the marriage is a child six months old. The complaint alleges that defendant took pleasure in applying vile epithets to his wife, causing her much mental anguish. The custody of the child was given to the mother and she was allowed fifty dollars for counsel fees and ten dollars a month for the support of the child.—Redwood City Times-Gazette.

PETITION WITHDRAWN.

H. H. Taylor and others, who some time ago, applied to the Supervisors for a franchise to construct and operate an electric railroad from the county line to San Mateo, have withdrawn their petition. The board was to have passed on the matter Thursday. It is said that limiting the racing season at Tanforan has caused the withdrawal of the petition.—Times-Gazette.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Strayed into the barn of Wm. Rehberg, at South San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday evening, January 30, 1901, one bald-faced sorrel horse, with halter. Owner can have same by calling, proving property and paying for care of horse. Wm. Rehberg.

TAXES DELINQUENT.

The second installment of taxes, both town and county, became due on the 14th inst., and will be delinquent the last Monday in April.—Times-Gazette.

San Mateo County

Building and Loan Association.

Assets, \$175,000.00.

Monthly Payments \$14.15 per \$1000

No advance premium charged. Book value of shares allowed in payment of loans, and re-payment accepted at any time.

GEO. W. LOVIE, Secretary, Redwood City.

FOR SALE.

Lot 38, in block 133, on Armour avenue. Size of lot 25x140 feet. Cheap for cash, or installment payments. Apply to E. E. Cunningham at P. O. Building.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Market shows good life but prices are easier.

SHEEP—Sheep of all kinds are selling at steady prices.

HOGS—Hogs are selling at strong prices. Provisions are in fair demand at steady prices.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are \$1 lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 fat Steers, 9@9.50; second quality, 8.50@9.00; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 7.50@8.00; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 7@7.50; thin Cows, 5@6c.

HOGS—Hard, grain-fed, 250 lbs and under 5.50@5.75; over 250 to 300 lbs, 5.50@5.65; rough heavy hogs, 4.50@5.

SHEEP—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs. and under, 4.50@5c; h.w.s. 4@4.50c, shorn, 1/2 less. Yearling Lamb, 5@5.50c live wt. shorn, 1/2 less. Suckling Lambs, \$2.50@3.00 per head.

CALVES—Under 250 lbs, alive gross weight, 5.50@6c; over 250 lbs, 4.50@5c.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEEF—First quality steers, 7.50@8c; second quality, 7.50c; first quality cows and heifers, 7@7.50c; second quality, 7c; third quality, 6@6.50c.

VEAL—Large, 8@8.50c; small, 9@10c.

MUTTON—Wethers, 9.50@10c; Ewes, 9@9.50c; Yearling Lamb, 10c@10.50c; Suckling Lamb, 12.50@15c.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 8.50@9c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 12c; picnic hams, 9.50c; Atlanta ham, 9.50c; New York, shoulder, 9.50c.

BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 14.50c; light S. C. med. bacon, 14.50c; med. med. clear, 11c; Lt. med. clear, 11.50c; clear light, 12.50c; clear ex. light, 13.50c.

BEEF—Extra Family, bbl, \$13.50; do, hf-bbl, \$7.00; Family Beef, bbl, \$13.25; hf-bbl, \$6.87.50; Extra Mess, bbl, \$13.00; do, hf-bbl, \$6.75.

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 10.50c; do, light, 10.50c; do, Bellies, 10.50c; Extra Clear, bbls., \$22.00; hf-bbls., \$11.25; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls., \$4.75; do, kits, \$1.30.

LARD—Prices are \$1 lb:

Tes.	1/2-bbls.	50s.	20s.	10s.	5s.
Compound	6 1/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Cal. pure	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	10 1/4

In 3-lb tins the price on each is 1/4c higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2.55; 1s \$1.45; Roast Beef, 2s \$2.55; 1s, \$1.45.

TERMS—Net cash, no discount, and prices are subject to change on all Provisions without notice.

The Real Thing.

A Genuine Wayside Inn.

Admirably situated in a beautiful grove on the old San Bruno Bay Road, the finest driveway out of San Francisco.

Where you will find the choicest refreshments, both solid and liquid, the San Francisco market affords.

Where comfort and good cheer are dispensed with a cordial hospitality.

Call, see it, and sample the good things, and you will come again.

W. R. MARKT, Proprietor.

J. F. LYMAN C. H. LYMAN

LYMAN BROS.

Contractors and Builders

All kinds of New and Old Work.

Store and Shop Grand Avenue, South San Francisco.

Walter F. Bailey

Painting and Decorating

In all its Branches.

3415 San Bruno Road.

Leave orders at Office in Merriam Block.

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SURGEON, W. M. CO.

OFFICE HOURS—1 to 4, and 6:30 to 7:30 p. m.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, San Mateo County, Cal.

Residence, Mr. McEwen's.



First-Class Stock

BOOTS: and : SHOES,

Constantly on hand and for sale

Below City Prices.

All kinds of Foot Gear made to order and

Repairing neatly done.

P. L. KAUFFMANN, Prop.

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50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Curtains and Laces.

Modern Machinery and Latest Appliances for doing FINE WORK.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Leave Orders at Laundry, Grand Avenue, near Post Office.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Ladies and Children Free.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Ladies and Children Free.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of

South San Francisco. Special attention paid to

the washing of Flannels and Silks.

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders

at BADEN CASH STORE,

South San Francisco, Cal.

IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

ARMOUR HOTEL.

Table and Accommodations the Best in the City.

Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Bowling Alley and Summer Garden in Connection with the Hotel.

German Bakery and Confectionery

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies delivered at any hour of every day. Fancy Cakes and Ice Cream made to order. Genuine French Bread baked every day.

HENRY MICHELFELDER, Proprietor.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Beer & Ice

—WHOLESALE—

THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT.

For the Celebrated Beers of the

Wieland, Fredericksburg,

United States, Chicago,

Willows and

South San Francisco

BREWERIES

—AND—

THE UNION ICE CO.

Grand Avenue SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

J. L. WOOD,

Carpenter and General Jobbing

Work.

Estimates Made, Plans Drawn.

Orders Solicited.

South San Francisco, Cal.

DAN CUPID'S PENANCE.

Dan Cupid once, in penitential mood
As Lent drew near, impelled by Con-
science's pricks,
Resolved to try his turn at being good,
And issued cards—"At home from 4
till 6."

His guests came flocking at his royal call,
And dimpled cheeks, dressed in smiles
and wings,
Served tea ambrosial nectar to them all
With heart-shaped sandwiches and
more good things.

When all were served Dan Cupid took the
floor,
"My friends, before you leave me to go
home
Some trite advice I'm going to give once
more,
And each a gift, for use in time to
come."

"There's many a one of you—I'll give no
name—
Who owes me a husband or a wife;
Some, being happy, bless me; some—for
all are not the same—
Blame me for their unhappy married
life."

"My conscience vexed me sore for those
whom Fate,
Perhaps through me has treated most
unkind;
But here's a remedy, e'en though it seems
too late,
A sovereign cure and panacea you'll
find."

"You know love should be blind," he
archly said, and passed
A kerchief, neatly folded, to each
guest;
"When matrimonial seas are rough, with
teary clouds o'ercast,
Bind this on both fault-finding eyes;
then, being sightless—
Let love do the rest."
—Puck.

THE GUILTY MAN

SHE had nerved herself to meet
her father. She glanced in the
mirror and saw how pale she
was. Her father would be pale, too,
but how different his pallor from her
own—his a pallor like none other in the
world.

A shiver passed over her. Did she
love her father? Her anger went out
to him, not her love; her love was for
Jack, and he could never be anything
to her. Last night she had written to
Jack and told him the truth, and the
truth would separate them forever. She
was the daughter of a thief!

What uselessness it had been for her
mother to move hundreds of miles from
the old home; it had been done for the
husband, not for the daughter. For the
daughter there had been a half year's
residence in this new place, and a
learning to love a man whom she had
last night declined to marry. Her father
had wrought this unhappiness as he
had wrought so much more.

What grief had not her father
wrought! The day he went to prison
for the defalcation in the bank where
he had been cashier and her mother's
father manager, had not her mother's
father fallen dead? The world had
said the old banker could not stand the
disgrace. And what more? Had not
her mother's mother, always an invalid,
been stricken by her husband's death,
and never been told of her son-in-law's
crime? There had been a mass of de-
ception, the poor, feeble woman being
led to believe that her daughter's hus-
band, whom she loved as a son, had
gone away on business, and letters writ-
ten in his prison cell had been read to
her, and they told her of great pros-
perity in the West, with a cheerfulness
that was appalling. Yes, the girl al-
most hated her father as she thought
over the events of the past four years.
And yet, would she have hated him
save for Jack?

She pressed her hands fiercely to her
eyes.
Suddenly she started; there was a
step on the stairs, her mother was
bringing her father up to her. How
should she meet him? Had it not been
for Jack she knew how she should have
met him! But her father had forced
Jack from her.

The steps ascending the stairs stop-
ped. There was a cough outside the
library door. She knew the sharp little
cough—she used to fly to meet her fa-
ther, four years back, when she heard
that little cough in the hall in the dear
old home. Now she did not move from
the chair she sat in.

She heard a voice outside the door,
her mother urging her father to enter
the room. Then the handle of the door
turned, and her mother led in a strange-
ly aged man.

The girl rose; her father stood before
her, expectancy in his face. She went
slowly to him, and held her forehead
up to his lips. Her mother looked angri-
ly at her, but she went back to her seat
and caught up some sewing.

"Annie," said the mother, sharply, "is
this the way to meet your father? Do
you know that all that has occurred has
been more to me than to any one else
in the world? And yet I forgive be-
cause I love. And you who have a
lover—"

"I have no lover," coldly interrupted
the girl. "I couldn't deceive him any
longer. I wrote him last night; I told
him the truth, and that I would not
marry him."

The father shrank in his chair.
"Ah," said the mother, "now I under-
stand." She turned to her husband.
"Mark, do not mind it, dear. You have
me, and I shall never fail you. Have I
ever failed you? What is done is done;
it is all wiped away; it is only remem-
bered by your daughter, not by me; and
you are as much to me after all the mis-
takes and sufferings as the day when
I stood by your side and vowed to be a

loving and true wife till God should
part us in death. We always spoke of
you, mother and I."

"Your mother," his dry lips said,
"where is she?"

His wife caught his hand.

"Dear," she said, "can you bear a
little more?"

He looked at her.

"Annie," she said, sternly, "get me
those letters."

The girl went and took from the book-
case a packet, which she brought to her
mother.

"My letters to your mother," the
man's lips seemed to say, "and un-
opened."

His wife fondled his hand.

"It was only a few months ago," she
said. "I could not tell you the truth,
any more than I could tell her. The
truth would have made you unhappy,
and I wished to tell you myself. She
loved you as she loved me. One morn-
ing one of your letters came, and until
I could read it her she asked me to
let her hold it. An hour later we found
her with the letter held up to her heart,
and she was very white and quiet.
There had been no struggle whatever—
no pain. We laid her beside father,
whom she had never ceased grieving
for, and who had given her every com-
fort in life, even when, I am sure, he
could hardly afford the extravagances
ordered by her physicians. It is all
over, and happily over, for both of
them, dear, and you were always kind
and good to them."

A low, long sigh broke from the man.

"Then silence fell; the sound of the tram
bells in the street came distinctly to
them, and the ticking of the clock on
the mantel was strangely loud."

There was a movement on the part of
Annie; she rose and came and knelt
beside her father's chair.

"Father," she said, "you must forgive
me. I am not very happy. I do not
mean to be hard, but I can't go back
from my reasoning. You have not only
mother, but you have me also; I will do
what I can, I am sure you know that,
and after a while you will not miss any-
thing in me."

"Go back to your seat," commanded
her mother. "Do you know that you
are in the presence of a broken heart?
Doesn't your father accuse himself of
more than you accuse him of? Who
are you, with your paltry love troubles,
to come to him in a time like this?"

"Hush, Mary!" said her husband,
"hush!"

The silence fell again.

Annie sat alone; she was apart from
everything; there was no love for her
any more. Her father had exhaled his
sin in the eyes of the world; in her
heart the sin that had been his still
lived. For there was Jack, and she had
given him up because of her father's
guilt. There was a narrowing of the
radius; no matter for Jack, if her fa-
ther were only an innocent man! Love
surely created a desire for purity, for,
since she had learned to love Jack, her
father's sin had grown and grown upon
her, and before that the sin had been
tempered by her pitying love and her
prayers for heaven's forgiveness.

The daughter of a thief! Oh, why
had she met Jack? Why had she al-
lowed herself to care for him? Why
had she let herself feel glad when she
knew that he loved her? Why had she
greatly desired that he should tell her
that he had given his heart to her, and
demanded her own in return?

How many sadly confused questions
did she put to herself as she sat there
in the miserable silence, her mother and
her father at a greater distance from
her than they had ever been before,
while she vainly tried to accuse her
heart and her daughterly affection of
transgressing, even though Jack called
through the silence, that, but for her
father's crime, she might have claimed
woman's perfect happiness on earth.

Her mother and her father appar-
ently failed to realize how much she was
going through; it was only her lack of
response to their love that touched
them. Her adoration of a man who
might have been her husband was
merely a foolishness of hers, and not to
be placed in the same category with
her duty as a daughter—the daughter
of a thief! That miserable word, that
disgraceful word would come upper-
most to her. But for Jack, would this
have been so? The daughter of a thief!

There came a tap on the door, and it
sounded on her ear like thunder.

Her mother went to the door and
opened it.

"Mark," she said to her husband, "it
is cook; she wishes to speak to me
about dinner. We are going to have
all the things you used to—all the things
you like. Of course, the servants know
nothing, dear; you have been west, you
know. The servants have only been
with us since we moved here. Would
you like to come downstairs, or will you
stay here in the library?"

"I will stay here," he said, in his
hushed way. "Here."

"Very well," returned his wife. "I
shan't be gone long. See here is all the
old furniture, all your books, just as
you used to like them, and the pic-
tures."

She leaned over and kissed him before
she went out, and closed the door be-
hind her.

Annie was alone with her father. She
heard him moving carefully around,
taking up a book, only to lay it down
again. He went up and looked at his
wife's picture hanging between two tall
bookcases, then at that of his wife's
father. Before this last picture he lin-
gered, making no sound, but looking,
looking at the face of the old bank man-
ager who had fallen dead the day his
trusted cashier and his only daughter's
husband had gone to serve a sentence
in prison. Annie could not see him, but
she knew all that her father did. Her
back was toward him as she leaned
over her sewing, and her heart beat
fast when he turned from the picture at
last and swiftly crossed the carpet.

When his hand was laid upon her arm
she almost shrieked aloud.

"Annie!" said her father's voice. It
was a firm voice now, no quaver of
doubt in it, and it forced her like a
command she dared not disobey.

She rose from her seat and faced him.

Despite the physical changes in him,
she saw before her his old self—strong,
not unbrave, not disloyal, not a criminal.

"You have given up your lover," he
went on, rapidly. "You have given him
up because of me. Pay attention to me.
I will tell you what I had hoped never
to tell a living soul on earth. And I
must speak before your mother comes
back, for she must never know. But
you must know, and the man who had
asked you to be his wife and whom you
refused on account of me. I will go to
him, and I will tell him as I tell you,
that I have wrecked no life, that I have
not wrecked my daughter's happiness.
Do you hear me? I have not interfered
with your right to be happy with the
man you love. I have been adjudged a
criminal; I have served a criminal's
sentence. But I am an innocent man,"
and he turned and pointed to the pic-
ture of his wife's father, "that man
knew it. I sacrificed, not your mother,
not you, but my own standing in so-
ciety and the minds of men for the sake
of my wife's father and his invalid
wife."

She gasped, she understood him, and
she trembled from head to foot.

"I would never have told you," he
went on, "only that you gave up your
life's happiness because of my disgrace.
Your forfeited love for me would never
have brought this confession, for what
I did was done to save an old man and
an old woman who had been as a moth-
er to me. If nature could not make
your love surmount my shame, that
love is of little account. Your mother's
father's sin made me a prisoner; it was
he who took the money, and I the
blame. I have proofs of all this, and
I am glad I never destroyed them, for
I must show those proofs to the daugh-
ter whose lack of love makes my word
of no account."

"Father!"

There was a quality in her cry that
told him more than many words; she
sprang to his arms, her heart held close-
ly to his—his was innocent; he was in-
nocent; and though her life's greater
love might be over and done, the man
who had asked her to marry him had
not loved the daughter of a thief!

There was some one in the room,
though neither of them heeded till the
girl's name was spoken by the new-
comer.

"Jack!" she cried out, and clung the
closer to her father; "Jack!"

"You did not hear me knock," said he.

"I came to tell you that I refuse to obey
your note; you love me as I love you,
and you will be my wife. And coming
in here, I have heard what your father
said to you. Your father—will he not
let me call him mine?"

Her father's head was raised, and he
looked deeply into the young man's
eyes.

"Well, well," said the hustling voice
of the wife, coming into the library.

"And Jack here! Mark, my dear—An-
nie—Mark, is this the happy end of all
your sadness and pain?"

"Yes," said the "guilty man," as he
placed the hand of his daughter into
that of her lover. "Yes."—Spare Mo-
ments.

Americans Saw its Uses.

"Excelsior, an American invention
which is extensively used for packing
purposes and in the manufacture of
bedding and various other upholstery
uses, is not, as is generally believed,
made from shavings," said a wholesale
dealer in the material to the writer re-
cently. "It is an article of regular
manufacture and between 35,000 and
40,000 tons of the curling, wood fiber
are turned out by the Eastern and
Western lumber mills annually."

"Basswood and poplar are the woods
used in the production. The logs are
sawed into lengths of eighteen inches,
which is the length of a fiber of excel-
sior. These blocks are split in halves
and the wood is properly seasoned. Ex-
celsior is made of different degrees of
coarseness and fineness of fiber. In
the manufacture a series of knife
points run down in parallel lines that
are spaced according to the width of
the fiber to be made. A following knife
slices off the whole face of the block
thus served. The fibers curl and com-
ingle as the knife sets them free. An
excelsior machine makes 200 to 300
strokes a minute, every stroke cutting
off a tier of fiber across the face of
the block. The usual commercial pack-
age of excelsior is a bale weighing
about fifty pounds. At wholesale ex-
celsior sells at from \$16 to \$40 a ton."

"American excelsior is exported to
Central America, to the West Indies,
to England and other foreign countries,
where several thousand tons of the
fiber are shipped yearly."—Washington
Star.

Empress Tree of Rapid Growth.

Probably the largest specimen em-
press tree—*Paulownia imperialis*—in
America is in Independence square,
Philadelphia. It is one of the first lot
introduced into America about fifty
years ago, and was a gift to the city
by the late Robert Buist, one of Amer-
ica's famous nurserymen. It is now
eleven feet in circumference, equaling
in girth some of the old American elms
that were in the plot before the revolu-
tion. The wood is in great demand in
Japan.

Provision for the Future.

Mrs. Bonney—Six motherless chil-
dren, you say? And can't you find
work?

Tramp—Oh, they're not old enough
for that, yet, ma'am.—Brooklyn Life.

A harness dealer calls his storeroom
a bridle chamber.

1800 A FEW CONTRASTS 1900



During the century the Bible has been
translated into more than 350 languages,
which nine-tenths of the human race can
read.

To-day the Christian religion is accepted
by practically 500,000,000 people.

The first iron war vessel built in the world
was the United States steamship Michigan,
which is still on duty on the great lakes.

In 1800 the Indian canoe was practically
the only floating vehicle on the great lakes,
which hold one-third of all the fresh water
in the world. To-day the lake fleet numbers
several thousand steel steamers.

Only fifty years ago but one woman
worked to every ten men. At present the
ratio is one to four.

One hundred years ago it took a month to
cross the Atlantic. Now the trip is made
between two Sundays.

In 1800 there was not a cooking stove in
the United States. Now we are beginning
to cook without fire by the aid of elec-
tricity.

One hundred years ago one-sixth of the
people of the United States were slaves.
To-day there is not a slave on the American
continent.

Within the century the population of the
world has doubled. The population of the
United States has been multiplied by four-
teen.

In 1800 only 4 per cent of the people of the
United States lived in cities. To-day 30 per
cent live in cities.

A hundred years ago the largest fortune in
the United States was \$250,000. Now there
are several fortunes of more than \$200,-
000.

During the century the center of popula-
tion of the United States has moved from a
point twenty miles east of Baltimore to
Western Indiana, a distance of 505 miles.

During the century a total of about 19,-
000,000 people have come from foreign coun-
tries to make their homes in the United
States.

In 1800 the total revenue of the United
States government was \$10,848,000. For
1899 it was \$515,652,000.

The first practicable steamboat was built
in 1802 and the first railway locomotive in
1804.

In 1800 a man could travel only by coach
or on horseback. To-day there are more
than 250,000 miles of railroad track in the
United States alone, being more than six
times the mileage of any other country.

The proportion of passengers injured in
the "good old stage coach days" as com-
pared with the present is as sixty to one.

The total value of the agricultural prod-
ucts of the United States in 1800 was \$100,-
000,000. In 1900 it will be approximately
\$3,000,000,000, while the farms of the coun-
try are worth five times as much.

Up to 1791 there were but three banks in
the United States with an aggregate capital
of \$2,000,000. Last year there were 3,651
national banks in the country.

The first savings bank in the United States
was established in 1816. In 1820 there were
ten savings banks in all, with 8,635 deposit-
ors. In 1869 there were 942 savings banks,
with 5,687,000 depositors, and with total
deposits of \$2,230,000,000.

The first Y. M. C. A. was organized in 1844
by George Williams. There are now 1,429
associations in North America alone, with
230,000 members.

In 1800 there were 903 postoffices in the
United States and 1,875 miles of postal
routes. In 1899 there were 75,000 postoffices
and 497,000 miles of postal routes.

In 1816 it cost 25 cents to send a single
sheet by mail a distance of 400 miles. To-
day a letter containing several sheets may
go as many thousand miles for 2 cents.

Envelopes were first used for letters in
1839 and the first issue of postage stamps
was authorized in 1847.

In 1848 it cost 40 cents to send a letter
from New York to San Francisco.

Merchandise was first admitted to the
mails in 1861.

The number of pieces of mail matter of all
kinds which passes through the United
States mails annually at the present time is
about 6,576,000,000.

In 1800 there were not more than thirty
colleges and other institutions of higher
education in the United States. At the close
of last year there were 480, with a total of
12,000 professors and teachers.

By act of the Continental Congress,
passed in 1785, one thirty-sixth part of all
the public lands belonging to the United
States were set apart perpetually as an en-
dowment for the public schools of the coun-
try. Under this and succeeding acts 71,000,
000 acres have been granted during the
century for the support of public schools,
and 1,165,000 acres to universities and col-
leges.

The modern Sunday school dates from
1780, when the first school of the kind was
started by Robert Raikes at Gloucester,
England. At present there are 110,000 Sun-
day schools in the United States, with
2,500,000 teachers and 3,000,000 pupils.

In 1800 all surgical operations were per-
formed without the use of anaesthetics. The
use of chloroform was not discovered until
1847. Ether was first used to deaden pain
in 1846.

In 1800 the total exports of the United
States were \$31,000,000. This year they are
\$2,000,000,000.

SURE TO FOLLOW

If the Blood is Impoverished
Diseases Which Often
Puzzle Doctors Are
Inevitable.

From the Tribune, Webster City, Ia.

Physicians are often puzzled by an
ailment that does not yield to the usual
remedies, patients are caused much
suffering and expense while experi-
ments are being tried upon them, when
in many cases the seat of the disorder
is in the blood. If this vital fluid is
impoverished disease is sure to follow.
Build up the blood, the diseased part
is nourished and strengthened, and
health results. This is the simple his-
tory of what often appears to be a com-
plicated case. Mr. Ezra Edwards, the
well-known merchant of Webster City,
Iowa, passed through such an experi-
ence. He says:

"I have always believed that my
trouble was due to the impoverished
condition of my blood. About four
years ago my ankles began to swell
and cause me great pain. I am quite
heavy and as I was on my feet con-
stantly I suffered intensely. Finally
the swelling became so bad that I
could not walk and for a week I was
confined to my chair or bed. Three
doctors treated me but did not effect a
cure."

"I first heard of Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills for Pale People through an adver-
tisement in a religious paper. About
six months ago I began taking the pills
and I felt good results from the first
box. I continued taking them as
directed for nearly five months. I am
now 42 years old and am the picture of
health. I am willing to tell the world
that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me
and I know they will cure others if
they are given a thorough trial."

"Hardly a day passes that I do not
tell some one of the benefits I have re-
ceived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
for Pale People, for I think that anyone
suffering from any disorder of the blood
or nerves should give them a thorough
trial."

Signed, EZRA EDWARDS.
Subscribed and sworn to before me,
this 23d day of November, 1900.

WILLIS G. BONNER,
Notary Public.
At all druggists or direct from Dr.
Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady,
N. Y., 50 cents per box; 6 boxes,
\$2.50.

The bicyclist, like the milkman, must keep
pumping if he expects to get anywhere.

BAD BLOOD, BAD COMPLEXION.

The skin is the seat of an almost en-
dless variety of diseases. They are known
by various names, but are all due to the
same cause, acid and other poisons in
the blood that irritate and interfere with
the proper action of the skin.

To have a smooth, soft skin, free from
all eruptions, the blood must be kept pure
and healthy. The many preparations of
arsenic and potash and the large number
of face powders and lotions generally
used in this class of diseases cover up
for a short time, but cannot remove per-
manently the ugly blotches and the red,
disfiguring pimples.

Eternal vigilance is the price
of a beautiful complexion
when such remedies are relied on.

Mr. H. S. Hays, 2794 Lucie Avenue, St. Louis,
Mo., says: "My daughter was afflicted for years
with a disgusting eruption on her face, which
resisted all treatment. She was taken to two
celebrated health springs, but received no bene-
fit. Many medicines were prescribed, but with-
out result, until we decided to try S. S. S., and by
the time the first bottle was finished the eruption
began to disappear. A dozen bottles cured her
completely and left her skin perfectly smooth.
She is now seventeen years old, and not a sign of
the embarrassing disease has ever returned."

S. S. S. is a positive, unfailing cure for
the worst forms of skin troubles. It is
the greatest of all blood purifiers, and the
only one guaranteed purely vegetable.

Bad blood makes bad complexions.

SSS purifies and invigorates
the old and
makes new, rich blood
that nourishes the
body and keeps the
skin active and healthy and in proper
condition to perform its part toward
carrying off the impurities from the body.
If you have Eczema, Tetter, Acne, Salt
Rheum, Psoriasis, or your skin is rough
and pimply, send for our book on Blood
and Skin Diseases and write our physi-
cians about your case. No charge what-
ever for this service.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

"SALZER'S SEEDS"
WILL MAKE YOU RICH
This is a startling statement, but Salzer's seeds bear it out every time.

Combination Corn.
Greatest corn ever grown.
Revolutionize corn growing.

Billion Dollar Grass.
Greatest hay ever raised.
15 tons of hay per acre. First
crop six weeks after sowing.

What Is It?
Catalogue tells.

FOR 10c. STAMPS
and this NOTICE we mail
big seed catalog, 10 Grain
Samples (valued above \$100)
Spella (30 bu. per A.) Oats,
(250 bushel per A.) Rye,
Barley, (175 bu. per A.) Potatoes, etc. Worth 10c. to get a stamp.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Monthly Dividend No. 43.
For December We Paid
\$25.25 On Every \$100
On all investments from \$5 up. Write for
particulars.

H. CARVO BRUNNER & CO.,
477-478 Parrott Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

A few second-hand
SAFES and WAGON SCALES
for sale at bargain. Address Parcells, Green-
wood Co., 216 California St., San Francisco.

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Mrs. Frances M. Anderson

MISS FRANCES M. ANDERSON, daughter of HON. JUDGE ANDERSON, of Virginia, is at present in Washington, D. C., as Corresponding Secretary of the Higher Educational League, of that city. Cured of la grippe by Peruna.

MISS FRANCES M. ANDERSON, Corresponding Secretary of the Higher Educational League, writes from the "Astoria," Washington, D. C., the following:

"About two months ago I was taken very ill with la grippe and was obliged to go to bed. I took three bottles of Peruna with very beneficial results, and was able to leave my bed in a week and regained my usual strength very soon."

"I have nothing but praise for Peruna, and recommend it to those similarly afflicted whenever I can."—Frances M. Anderson.

La grippe is, strictly speaking, epidemic catarrh—that is to say, a variety of acute catarrh which is so contagious, and runs a course more or less definite, the same as scarlet fever, whooping cough, etc.

During the acute stages of la grippe it is not a very fatal disease, but the condition in which it leaves the system has caused the death of a countless number.

Indeed nearly every person who has had la grippe within the last three years finds himself more or less deranged by the pernicious effects of this disease. The majority of those who have escaped death find life scarcely worth living.

If this vast multitude of people could only know with what certainty and promptness Peruna would relieve them of all the bad effects which la grippe has brought upon them, what an untold amount of suffering would be averted!

Thousands have already heard how quickly this remedy will cure in these cases and have been saved; but tens of thousands have not yet heard, and con-

tinued to suffer on, dropping into the grave one by one.

Peruna cures catarrh in all stages and varieties, whether acute or chronic, and is therefore the most effective remedy ever devised for removing all the derangements which follow la grippe.

Samuel M. York writes from Union Grove, Ala., the following letter:

Dear Sir—Last week I was taken with la grippe and catarrhal deafness. I wrote you for advice and followed your directions. After taking two bottles of Peruna I found myself well of la grippe, and my hearing was fully restored. My health is better than it has been in five years.

"My wife improved in health very much after taking Peruna."—Samuel M. York.

Miss Caroline J. Kahl, Otisco, Ind., writes as follows:

"Three years I had la grippe and pulmonary trouble. I was very sick. I had hemorrhages of the lungs nearly every day for a year, and three bottles of your Peruna cured me. The doctor said I had consumption. I am now in better health than I have been for many years."

"I highly recommend Peruna to all my neighbors and friends. Peruna is my favorite medicine. I shall always have Peruna in the house."—Miss Caroline J. Kahl.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Seeds and Plants.

The Cox Seed Company of 411-413-415 Sansome street has issued its annual illustrated catalogue of seeds and plants. Artistically and typographically it is a perfect specimen of the printer's art. It contains a complete price list of all the seeds and plants grown on the Pacific Coast. The Cox Seed Company is among the largest growers and dealers of the best seeds and plants in the West, and their business is rapidly increasing owing to the fact that growers are giving the preference to native grown seeds over the Eastern product. A copy of the new catalogue will be mailed free to any address sent to the company's headquarters in San Francisco.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Hartman

The duck that is in the swim today may be in the soup tomorrow.

The famous Gilt Edge Whiskey is for sale by first-class dealers in your community and is especially recommended to those that have not tried it. Call for it the next time you want a good whiskey. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post St. S. F. Send for Circular.

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A YOUTHFUL DEGENERATE.

Convicted Murderer Who Is Only 14 Years of Age.

Physically perfect but a moral degenerate and convicted murderer at 14 years of age, Alexander Stewart, of New York, who has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor in Sing Sing prison for brutal and unprovoked murder of a companion, furnishes a remarkable and interesting example of youthful depravity. Young Stewart is thoroughly hardened and seems to be entirely bereft of all finer feelings. Certainly in some things the boy is abnormal. During the pathetic scene in the court room when he was sentenced to a score of years behind gloomy prison walls, while the judge, court officials and spectators were moved to tears and the young prisoner's father, aunt and sister were almost prostrated with grief, the boy seemed to be wholly unaffected and took his sentence with a bored expression of countenance. No expression of regret for his crime, the perpetration of which shuts him off from communication with the outside world for years, and probably life, was heard; no word of farewell to his heart-broken relatives was spoken as he passed from their sight; his only thought and request were for some candy and a box of cigarettes. With these he contentedly boarded the train which bore him to Sing Sing prison. As he is the smallest prisoner who ever entered that institution, so he is apparently one of the least concerned. The dreary routine of prison life he entered upon with no sign of dissatisfaction and he seems to be thoroughly satisfied with his lot.

ALEX. STEWART.

When built, will prove the link between prosperity and many people. It will prove a blessing to humanity in general, improving the condition of the nation, as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does that of the individual. Nothing to equal this remedy has ever been discovered for all ailments of the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys. It will quickly clear the system and sharpen the appetite. See that our Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

QUER STORIES

The area of the United States is 3,501,000 square miles, that of China is 4,218,401, of which "China proper" has an area of 1,336,841 square miles.

America was discovered by the Chinese first, then by the Norsemen, finally by Columbus. As "Phil" Welch says in his history of America: "Columbus was the first person with business sagacity to make anything out of the discovery."

The twentieth century opened on Tuesday and will close on Sunday. It will have the greatest number of leap years possible—twenty-four. The year 1904 will be the first one, then every fourth year after that, to and including the year 2000. February will have five Sundays three times, in 1920, 1948 and 1976.

The world's record for cotton picking has been broken, and to a 16-year-old boy belongs that honor. Master Warner S. Hale, of Good Hope, Ga., celebrated his sixteenth birthday by inviting all of his young friends to attend a cotton-picking contest. During the day young Hale picked 732 pounds of cotton, astonishing even himself.

J. W. Shults, of Wichita, Kan., some time ago ground some alfalfa seed into flour, out of which he made cakes. They proved, however, to be too bitter to be palatable, and so he made a fluid extract from the seeds, which he declares will make everybody fat, strong and healthy. He is not willing to take any money for his discovery.

While the first stone of Cologne Cathedral was laid on Aug. 15, 1248, and the body of the edifice was not opened until Aug. 15, 1848, six hundred years later to the very day, it was not, however, until Aug. 15, 1880, that the splendid structure was finally reported completed, having thus occupied in building the record time of exactly 632 years.

A stranger walking through the streets of China for the first time is puzzled among other things by the appearance of jars in various positions on the roofs of the houses. A jar placed with its bottom end toward the street indicates that the daughter of the house is not yet of age to marry. As soon as she has developed into a marriageable maiden the jar is turned with its mouth to the street. When the young lady gets married the jar is removed altogether.

At the Other End.

A certain naval officer was very pompous and conceited when on duty. One day, when he was officer of the watch, and he could not, as usual, find anything of consequence to grumble about, he attempted to vent his spite on one of the stokers of the vessel, who was in the engine-room, on duty.

Going to the speaking tube, the officer yelled: "Is there a blithering idiot at the end of this tube?" The reply came quick and startling: "Not at this end, sir."

The feelings of the officer, as he turned away with a black frown, can be better imagined than described.—London Spare Moments.

Equine Inequality.

The work horse and the carriage horse stood side by side on the street. "I see you take your meals a la cart," sniffed the latter, looking disdainfully at the other's canvas feed bag.

"Yes," replied the equine teller. "Don't you?"

"Neigh, neigh, Pauline!" and the proud aristocratic mare rattled the silver chains upon her harness. "I prefer mine stable d'eat."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Occasionally the people have a right to abuse you; if you make a mistake, abuse causes you to be more careful.

Trying to Keep Out.

A sick man who was nearly near to death could not resist the temptation to have a little fun with his spiritual adviser. He had a lingering malady, but his days were certainly numbered by a few weeks at the most. He had not been known as a man of strong religious convictions, and yet there was little if anything which could be said against him. It was one of those delicate cases in which it is hard for the minister to do anything. Some one suggested to Rev. Paul Weyand, then stationed at Morningside, that he make a call upon the patient.

Going to the house, he found the man propped up in bed to relieve a smothering sensation. The sick man could scarcely talk above a whisper, and Rev. Mr. Weyand began to make subtle inquiries about his spiritual welfare. The invalid's answers were all non-committal and evasive, and finally in despair the pastor asked:

"Do you really want to go to heaven, Mr. Blank?"

"Do I want to go to heaven?" repeated the dying man in a hoarse whisper. "Why, that's the place I've been fighting so hard to keep out of for the last two years!"—Pittsburg News.

Quasi Relationship.

In Franklin county the other day a couple bearing the same name were married. When the license was applied for, the probate judge asked, as the law requires, if the bride and bridegroom were related. "Well, judge," responded the bridegroom, "we kinder are, an we kinder ain't just what you might call relations. You see, we were married together for quite a spell, but ma thought she wanted a divorce, an now we are goin to try it over again."—Kansas City Journal.

The Nicaragua Canal.

When built, will prove the link between prosperity and many people. It will prove a blessing to humanity in general, improving the condition of the nation, as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does that of the individual. Nothing to equal this remedy has ever been discovered for all ailments of the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys. It will quickly clear the system and sharpen the appetite. See that our Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

Berths on sleeping cars do not necessarily add to the census.

"Kentucky Favorite" Whiskey always gives perfect satisfaction. It is pure, uniform and mellow—just like velvet. Spruance, Stanley & Co., proprietors, San Francisco.

Prevent an Attack of Grippe.

As a safeguard against la grippe it is well to cleanse the system with Garfield Tea, the WONDERFUL HERB MEDICINE.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1880.

SEAL.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

"Q. R. U." for Stomach Trouble! You need not suffer from it another day. Immediate relief. No dieting. Speedy cure. Send for free trial package. 420 Parrott Building, San Francisco.

After an Attack of La Grippe.

If you have had la grippe, a few doses of Garfield Tea will be beneficial, as it will cleanse the system of all impurities.

Learn Shorthand at Home.

To all persons commencing within two months a six-months' course by mail in practical shorthand will be given by Robert F. Gallagher, the expert court reporter, for \$2. Text book furnished free. This offer is bona fide. Correspondence solicited. Better results accomplished by this means than by attending any so-called Business College for same length of time. Don't let this opportunity slip. Mail classes now forming. Address: Gallagher, Marsh College, Parrott Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c.

When the sun keeps moving without even twenty minutes for meals, no wonder it gets hot.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN E. BOYES, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

What's the use of cruising around after the North pole when telegraph poles are so plentiful?

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to help the system discharge the humors, and to strengthen it against their return.

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. G. Hines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Wolter, Box 212, Algona, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she has been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of this great medicine than can be published.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Promises to cure and keeps the promise.

No longer put off treatment. Buy a bottle of Hood's today.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURS WHITE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

A MECHANICAL GENIUS.

San Francisco Lad Who Makes Models of Battleships.

Eddie Von Geldern, a 13-year-old boy, one year ago, after a single hour's inspection of the United States battleship Iowa, went off and executed a remarkable model of the ship, accurate in proportion and delicate in detail, composed of odd scraps and waste picked up about his own home and in his neighbors' back yards. He has now, unaided and untaught, constructed out of odds and ends of materials, with a few odd tools, partly of his own manufacture and contrivance, models of a steam engine and electric car good enough to be exhibited before the Technical Society of the Pacific at its last meeting in Academy of Sciences building, and which commanded the respectful attention of the members of that grave and dignified body.

The steam engine is an elaborate piece of work, perfected, as a model or a sketch, to use the boy's own term, down to some of its finest details. The boiler is made of strips of tin, neatly turned and riveted together, then nailed down to a foundation board, so that they appear, together with a similar strip of zinc at the front, to consist of a series of castings. The sandbrake consists of a metallic tip taken from the end of a discarded curtain pole, and a circular tin can forms the smokestack. The headlight is set in a little box constructed by the boy's deft hands, but for the ornament which caps it he is indebted to his mother's discarded curtain poles. There are steam cylinders with eccentric movements, symmetrical and accurately proportioned, and a whole system of running gear and mechanism beneath, down to the compressed airbrake and hose, all as conscientiously executed as if the lives of human passengers depended upon their being carried out to the finest detail.

In the engine cab the boy has accomplished some of his most patient imitative work, for it is rigged with a throttle and steam gauge, the doors to the boiler and furnace being carefully defined. On one side the engineer's raised seat is carefully padded, and he is even furnished with the usual padded arm-rest on the window, while the bell rope dangles above the fireman's seat opposite. All of the other windows in the cabs are glazed with discarded camera plates. The engine is about three and one-half feet long and of proportionate breadth and height. The trolley car, four feet long or more, is a less complex structure, but shows the same idyllic patience and accuracy, and is one of the most honest make-believe cars possible, from the stout wheels beneath, taken out of cord and tackle pulleys, to the trolley, which reaches up to draw power from an invisible wire.

"That trolley was an old bamboo fishing rod once upon a time," explains the young builder gravely. "I had to buy the glass for the windows, for there weren't any dry plates the right size, you see. I've got the advertisements along the top of the wall above them. If you'll look in you can see."

The seats, simulated to represent the rolling curves of the slatted benches extending along the sides of the car, were hacked out with the aid of an old jackknife, and beneath the car, at each end, the boy has built that absolute essential to street cars in every civilized community, safety fenders of as ingenious a pattern as he could devise.—San Francisco Chronicle.

What Frightened Him.

While crossing the Isthmus of Panama by rail, some years ago, the conductor obligingly stopped the train for Mr. Campion to gather some beautiful crimson flowers by the roadside. It was midday and intensely hot. In his "On the Frontier" Mr. Campion tells a peculiar story of this flower-picking experience.

I refused offers of assistance, and went alone to pluck the flowers. After gathering a handful I noticed a large bed of plants, knee-high, and of delicate form and a beautiful green shade. I walked to them, broke off a fine spray and placed it with my flowers.

To my amazement I saw that I had gathered a withered, shriveled, brownish weed. I threw it away, carefully selected a large, bright green plant and plucked it. Again I had in my hand a bunch of withered leaves.

It flashed through my mind that a sudden attack of Panama fever, which was very prevalent and much talked of, had struck me delirious.

I went "off my head" from fright. In a panic I threw the flowers down, and was about to run to the train. I looked around; nothing seemed strange. I felt my pulse—all right. I was in a perspiration, but the heat would have made a lizard perspire.

Then I noticed that the plants where I stood seemed shrunken and wilted. Carefully I put my finger on a fresh branch. Instantly the leaves shrank and began to change color. I had been frightened by sensitive plants.

Go Wrong.

"My boy," said the great man, "I used to shine shoes myself."

"Well," replied the bootblack, "dey's a hull lot of de guys what is led astray."

—Philadelphia North American.

Silk Dresses in China.

Silk dresses were worn in China 4,500 years ago.

Finland Wolves.

Finland loses \$27,500 worth of cattle a year by wolves.

It is one of the wonders of childhood that grown people can get up without calling.

Don't dress for show. The thinnest soap bubbles wear the gaudiest colors.

Acker's English Remedy

will positively cure Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis. It will cure a cough or cold in a day. It will prevent Pneumonia. We guarantee it, because we know what it will do. Always insist on having ACKER'S.

"In many instances after I had tried my utmost to give even relief, I prescribed ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY and it permanently cured every one of the patients. It is a valuable addition to the practice of medicine."

C. F. SMITH, M. D., Olean, N. Y.

Write to us for testimonials and free illustrated book on Consumption

Sold at 25c, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle. If you are not satisfied return the bottle to your druggist, and get your money back.

W. H. Hooker & Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.



MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY

Largest and Best Blackberry Ever Produced.

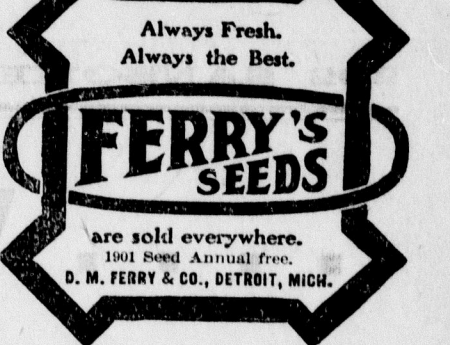
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are sold everywhere. 1901 Seed Annual free. D. M. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

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Whiskey and Quinine.

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Improved Ball-Bearing \$18 SEWING MACHINE

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly eight hundred people.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

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CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES.

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